FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION: 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

100 - 106670

SECTION 7

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

At State Dept.'s Advice

Bohlen Declines to Attend Paris Civil Rights Rally

By Edward Hotaling

PARIS, March 27.—The State Department has advised Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen not to attend the Rev. Martin Luther King jr.'s civil rights rally here tomorrow night, the embassy said today.

U.S. Minister Robert H. McBride said the embassy was told that while the government supports the civil rights movement as a whole, it prefers not to side officially with "any individual private group."

He said Mr. Bohlen also told singer Harry Belafonte, who will appear with Dr. King, that he thought the civil-rights struggle was "a prime domestic problem rather than an international problem."

But Mr. McBride said this was not why the ambassador will not be attending.

It was widely speculated, however, that the State Department's position had other motivation too. It was no surprise that the government would not officially sanction a rally that will draw attention to American domestic strife and probably will attract public protests against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Broaden Campaign

Dr. King today reaffirmed his intention to broaden his civil rights campaign to include opposition to the war in Vietnam.

"The two issues are tied together," he told a press conference at the American Church, whose pastor the Rev. Martin Sargent headed the local committee that invited Dr. King and Belafonte company here.

"There can be no peace without justice," Dr. King said. "We want justice without peace."

Asked if he thought his stand against the war was hurting the U.S. civil rights campaign in the public's eye, he said he did not believe it cost him any real support.

"I don't think that as a result of standing up for peace, we have lost any allies in the struggle for civil rights."

Dr. King launched the expansion of the civil rights movement into international politics when he said last summer that he would personally appeal to Hanoi, Peking, Moscow and Washington for a negotiated settlement.

New Appeal

He said tonight he had given up this plan in favor of what he thought was a stronger appeal by a group of fellow Nobel Prize winners. The latter, he said, resulted in an answer from Hanoi stating its four preconditions, including American withdrawal from South Vietnam.

The singer said he thought part of the American community was not behind the rally for political reasons. He said he was told U.S. soldiers at the Camp des Loges base near Paris had at first been mistakenly informed that the rally had been sold out.

U.S. officials stressed that many embassy personnel planned to attend the rally, a benefit for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The Rev. Mr. Sargent added that the ambassador broke engagements to meet Dr. King at a private reception here yesterday.

APR 27 1966

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DATED 4-27-66
FROM N.Y. Herald
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Herald Tribune
Paris, France

European Edition

March 28, 1966

Date: March 28, 19
Edition: European Editi
Author:
Editor:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Paris

NOT RECORDED
175 APR 20 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Daley, Clergy Air Negroes' Plight; King Invited Again

Mayor Daley announced Friday that a second meeting of religious leaders will be held next week in City Hall, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. again is invited.

Daley told of plans for the session next Thursday after conferring behind closed doors for two hours with 31 clergymen and six laymen.

The topic: How to improve the lot of the Negro in Chicago.

Missing was Dr. King. He was in Washington with 10 other civil rights leaders conferring with President Johnson.

The group left the White House without seeing reporters. Press secretary Bill D. Moyers said the group discussed a "range of problems affecting civil rights," including legislation.

The administration plans to send to Congress soon a new civil rights message, including a provision to end discrimination in jury selection.

Daley's Friday session was described by Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive director of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, as "a constructive step in the field of communication." Negro housing and employment were the principal matters discussed, he said.

In response to a question about Dr. King's absence, Dr. Chandler said he thought a separate meeting should be arranged between Daley and the civil rights leader.

Dr. Chandler observed that Dr. King is not a Chicago resident and said he therefore was not as familiar with problems here as the local clergymen.

Daley disagreed on the need for a separate meeting with Dr. King.

"I was under the impression that he was interested in what was going on in Chicago, and this is the opportunity to find out," Daley said.

Later, the mayor said, "I hope, in all sincerity, that Dr. King will be with us on Thursday."

Friday's conferees included the Most Rev. John Patrick Cody, archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. It was the first time a Catholic spiritual leader here had gone to City Hall to confer with a mayor.

Archbishop Cody left the session after 90 minutes to board a plane for a church meeting in Houston. He had no comment on the City Hall session.

Daley said those present pledged to work toward a community where there would be no unemployment, no segregation or discrimination, and where all would feel they are a part of the community.

He said he described the city's war on poverty and rodent-control programs as well as efforts in the areas of urban renewal, housing, health, youth welfare and equal opportunities.

At next week's meeting, Daley said, city department heads will give further details on the program to aid Negroes.

Later Friday night, the Rev. Shelvin Hall, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, who attended the City Hall session, described it as "one of generalizations."

The Rev. Mr. Hall told a meeting of 25 ministers, who previously had called the mayor's selection of conferees "plantation politics," that Daley had agreed to enlarge the number of clergymen who represent Negro slum dwellers.

Consensus of the report meeting held in Blackwell AME Zion Church, 3956 S. Langley, attended also by 40 laymen, was dissatisfaction with what some of the ministers termed the mayor's "ev-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-10-66

Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: EMMETT DEDMON

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

The Creative Non-Conformist

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Not long ago, I was speaking at Duke University in North Carolina. Most of the people in the audience were white. I talked about the mandates of the gospel, and at end of the speech, a young white theological student came up to me and said: "You know, Dr. King, I agree with everything you said. I believe in it even more since I've come into theological school and studied the meaning of the gospel." On all of these issues, he said, "I just wish I could do something about it. But you know I'm the pastor of a white church about 80 miles away from here and if I said anything like this, if I even talked about brotherhood from my pulpit, they would kick me out."

DR. KING

I thought about this young man. I considered his dilemma and I said to myself; "Here is a man who forces himself to take abuse because the majority opinion is against him. He is afraid to become a creative non-conformist."

I think Ralph Waldo Emerson in his essay on self reliance was eminently correct when he said, "A man cannot truly be a man unless he can be a non-conformist". Long before Emerson wrote these words, the apostle Paul, in his letter to the Roman Christians said, "Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind". Paul was saying, in substance, don't fear to dissent, for if you're going to be a Christian, take the gospel of Jesus Christ seriously, you must be a dissenter, you must be a non-conformist. Now I know the advice, "Be not conformed," is difficult advice. When the pressure of the crowd is always unconsciously upon us, conditioning our minds and our feet to march to the rhythmic drum-beat of the status quo. There are always those voices and forces seeming to say to us: "Never become identified with an unpopular cause, never be found in that pathetic area of being in the minority of two or three." And even our intellectual disciplines have somehow given us the impression that conformity is the way of life.

Many philosophical sociologists would say in substance that moral-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

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Author: DR. MARTIN LUTHER K

Editor: JAMES L. HICKS

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61 APR 11

APR 11 1966

ity is little more than group consensus, and that the folkways are the right ways. There are some psychologists who would say to us that the most ready and accessible path to personality and emotional adjustment is through acting like other people. So everybody seeks to walk like everybody else. Everybody seeks to think like everybody else. Everybody seeks to act like everybody else. Everybody seeks to wear a hair-do like everybody else. Everybody seeks to do just what everybody else is doing. Success, recognition, conformity are what we often find ourselves seeking, and we feel that the best path to success is the path of conformity. But in spite of this prevalent attitude, the words of the apostle shall ring across the centuries: "Be not conformed to this world." In other words, we, as Christians are called to be men of conviction and not of conformity. We are called upon to be men of moral nobility and not men of social respectibility. As Christians, we are called upon to live differently, to be loyal ultimately and only to Jesus Christ, and to His ethical insights.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Daley Parley Very Friendly, Dr. King Says

By Frank Sullivan

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was one of 40 religious leaders who met with Mayor Daley for almost four hours Thursday.

The civil rights leader later termed the meeting as "very friendly" and added, "I'm not campaigning against Mayor Daley. I'm campaigning against slums."

Daley, appearing exuberant after the session, described Dr. King as "a religious leader who feels intensely about the causes that he espouses and he does a very good job of espousing them."

"All of us," the mayor said, "try to achieve the same objective. That is ridding the cities of America, including his (King's) own, of slums and blight."

The meeting of the mayor and the clergymen took place behind closed doors in Daley's office.

Among those taking part were the Most Rev. John P. Cody, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago; Bishop Gerald Francis Burrill of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention; Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge of Temple Beth Israel, and Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive director of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

The meeting was called for the announced purpose of having city department heads brief the clerical leaders on city programs for improving housing and job opportunities for all Chicagoans.

Persons attending the session said the high point was a 20-minute dialog between Daley and Dr. King.

"It was as if there was no one else in the room," one department head said later.

Part of the discussion between the two men reportedly centered on how to prevent a Watts-type of situation from taking place here, a reference to recent rioting in the Negro Watts section of Los Angeles.

Dr. King later said he was "very sorry" that no representative of the Chicago Board of Education was at the conference. Daley promised that the board's president, Frank M. Whiston, will be invited to attend a similar meeting, planned for next Thursday.

The parley would be the third in as many weeks that the mayor has held with the clergymen.

Dr. King said he will be in Europe next Thursday but that he plans to meet again soon with Daley. Within the next few weeks, Dr. King said, he will present to the mayor specific proposals dealing with education and employment opportunities for Negroes.

Dr. King said he believes the mayor "is concerned about these problems and is searching for answers."

Before he left City Hall, Dr. King was questioned by reporters about his visit with President Johnson last week. The White House discussion, Dr. King said, was on how to avoid another Watts.

The President "gave some specific pledges," Dr. King said, "and I'm sure we'll be hearing him in a few days."

Dr. King also said the action of the Union of South Africa in denying him a visa, disclosed Thursday, shows that "democracy is not alive in that country."

During the City Hall meeting, the clergymen heard reports from more than a dozen city department heads, including Police Supt. Orlando W. Wilson, Building Comr. Sidney D. Smith and Fire Comr. Robert J. Quinn.

Wilson, in a sternly worded statement, warned the clergymen against lending their support to "those who would turn honest protest into riot."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-25-66
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Author: FRANK SULLIVAN
Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
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or
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liver sermons on the moral responsibilities of landlords and tenants and how members of their congregations could get job training and improve themselves.

The problem of poverty, he said, wasn't created in Chicago.

"It was created a thousand miles away in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama," he said.

"Deprivation of education cannot be laid at the doorsteps of the people of Chicago because they had nothing to do with it.

"Some people would have you believe that Chicago created this condition. We know that this isn't so."

The mayor said he will meet Monday with business leaders to discuss the same topics discussed with the clergymen. A similar meeting with representatives of labor is scheduled for Wednesday, he said.

Others attending Thursday's meeting were the Rev. Carl Fuqua, executive secretary of the Chicago chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr. of the Quinn Chapel, A.M.E. Church; the Rev. Arthur M. Brazier, of the Apostolic Church of God; the Rev. Robert J. Marshall, president of the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America; U.S. District Court Judge James B. Parsons; Ald. Thomas E. Keane (31st); Ald. Ralph H. Metcalfe (3d); Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, and the Rev. Donald Benedict, executive director of the Chicago City Missionary Society.

In a talk before the Headline Club Thursday night, Dr. King said the campaign against slums, poverty and Negro unemployment he is organizing in Chicago will be ready to move into high gear by late May.

But, he told the Chicago chapter of Sigma Delta Chi., national professional journalism society, it will be at least 18 months thereafter before the program is operating at full strength.

He told the meeting in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel that the organization of 39 groups in East Garfield Park into an East Garfield Park Community Organization represents the kind of organizing he is trying to do.

"This kind of organization will be an underpinning," he said, "for the campaign. We will organize like this in other sections of the city and, in unions and wherever else we can."

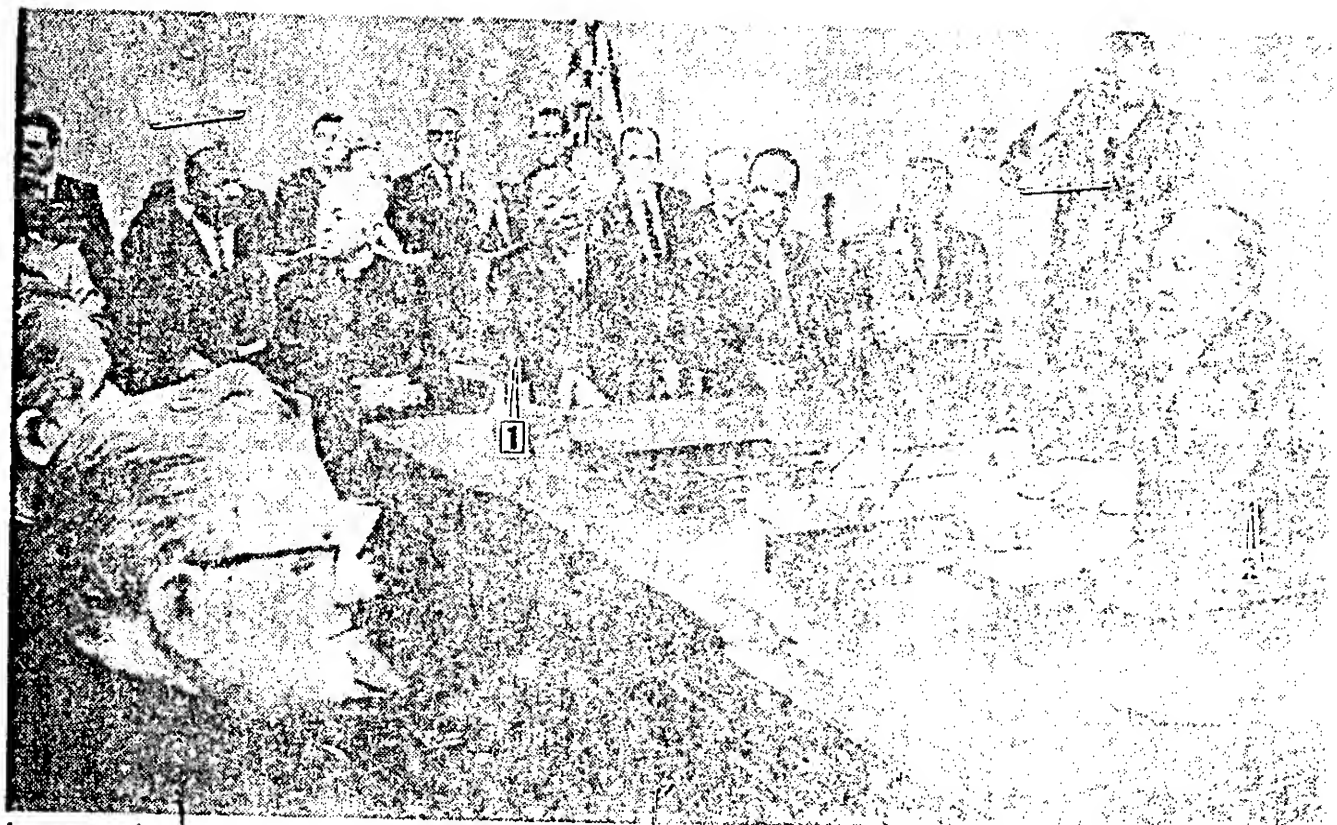
Dr. King said the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which he is president, has come to Chicago because the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations invited it to come and because the civil rights movement in the South owed Chicago civil rights leaders a debt.

"During the many campaigns in the South," he said, "Chicago, probably more than any other city in the nation, gave us financial and moral support.

"The SCLC has come to Chicago," he said, "because of the urgency of the Negro's plight in every Northern city where there is a sizable Negro population."

Dr. King said the Chicago campaign is the largest the SCLC ever has undertaken.

"We are not underestimating the problems we'll face," he said. "This is a nonviolent social revolution, which seeks to dramatize its issues. . . . We are not perfect, we will make mistakes, we are not omniscient or omnipotent . . . and we need a great deal of support."



Long-awaited meeting between Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (1) and Mayor Daley (2) took place in the City Hall Thursday. Others include the Most Rev. John P. Cody (left); archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago; and (flanking Dr. King) Bishop Joseph Gomez of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Albert Raby, convener of the CCCO. Next to Raby is the Rev. Shelvin Hall of Friendship Baptist Church. (Sun-Times Photo by Bob Kotalik)

0-19 (Rev. 6-66)

Visa Barred To Dr. King By S. Africa

ATLANTA, March 24 (UPI) The Republic of South Africa has refused to grant the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a visa to visit that country, a bastion of strict racial segregation, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said today.

The civil rights leader had been invited to lecture in South Africa by two student groups, the National Union of South African Students and the Students' Visiting Lecturer Organization at the University of Cape Town.

[In Washington, a spokesman for the South African Embassy refused to comment on the report.]

REC- 13

REC- 13

erything is fine" approach.

Attending the mayor's meeting, in addition to Archbishop Cody and Dr. Chandler, were Bishop Gerald Francis Burrill and Coadjutor Bishop James W. Montgomery, both of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago; Bishop Thomas M. Pryor of the Methodist Church; Rabbi Benzio C. Kaganoff, president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Olivet Baptist Church; the Rev. Arthur M. Brazier of the Apostolic Church of God; the Rev. Donald Benedict, executive director of the Chicago City Missionary Society, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meletios of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Laymen attending included Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League; John D. de Butts, president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. and chairman of the merit employment committee of the Chicago Assn. of Commerce and Industry, and Ald. Ralph H. Metcalfe (3d).

5-19 (Rev. 1-21-66)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

President [illegible] civil rights [illegible] with a large group of [illegible] leaders in the civil rights movement at the White House yesterday afternoon.

Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers [illegible] the President [illegible] the civil rights [illegible] including the [illegible] equal employment opportunity [illegible] and housing programs [illegible] directly as well as indirectly in the civil rights field.

He said, the President wanted to give the leaders of the various civil rights groups his viewpoint about [illegible] with them and [illegible] the meeting included [illegible] director of [illegible] Southern Christian Leadership [illegible]

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0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Johnson
Moore
Wick
Callahan
Conrad
Fort
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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191 MAR 25 PM

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Conferring with Mayor Daley (foreground) on city's program to help Negroes are (l. to r. front row) the Rev. Louis Greanias, Greek Orthodox Church; Bishop Louis H. Ford, St. Paul Church of God in Christ; Bishop Thomas M. Pryor, Methodist Church; Archbishop John P. Cody, Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago; the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, Olivet Baptist Church, and Bishop Gerald F. Burrill, Episcopal diocese of Chicago. (Sun Times Photo by Joe Kordick)

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-117
(KING-VIET)

DETROIT--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TODAY DESCRIBED THE CONFLICT IN VIET NAM AS "AN UNWINNABLE WAR."

KING, SPEAKING TO A STANDING ROOM ONLY LENTEN SERVICE AT A DOWNTOWN METHODIST CHURCH, CALLED FOR ADMISSION OF RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND FOR A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT WITH THE VIET CONG.

"THE ALTERNATIVE TO DISARMAMENT AND STRENGTHENING THE UN MAY WELL BE A CIVILIZATION PLUNGED INTO THE ABYSS," HE SAID.

KING CALLED ON ALL CHURCHES TO TAKE LEADERSHIP IN GUIDING MANKIND TO "THE DAWN" OF PEACE.

"THE WAR IN VIET NAM IS AN UNWINNABLE WAR UNTIL WE COME TO SEE... THAT THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE IS NONVIOLENCE," HE SAID.

KING SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SIT DOWN WITH THE VIET CONG TO NEGOTIATE AN END TO THE WAR AND SHOULD MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS A MORE EFFECTIVE PEACE KEEPING BODY BY ADMITTING RED CHINA TO ITS MEMBERSHIP.

KING, SPEAKING TO A LARGELY NEGRO AUDIENCE WHICH CONTINUALLY ANSWERED HIM WITH MURMURS OF "AMEN" AND "HEAR THE MAN," SAID THE PROBLEMS NEGROES FACE "IN THE NORTH ARE GETTING WORSE EACH DAY."

HE SAID HE CHOSE CHICAGO TO LAUNCH A CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN BECAUSE IT IS A "PROTOTYPE COMMUNITY" FOR MANY OTHER NORTHERN CITIES.

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191 MAR 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

14,000 in Chicago Cheer King's Call For War on Slums

By JAMES WEST

CHICAGO — "Never has a community responded more splendidly to the call for support than you have in Chicago," Dr. Martin Luther King told a capacity audience of 14,000 at the Chicago Freedom Festival in the Amphitheatre here last Saturday night. "I am absolutely convinced that this evening will go down as one of the most significant events in the history of the civil rights movement in the United States."

Dr. King was the only speaker in an evening which featured Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Mahalia Jackson, Dick Grgeory, Elizabeth Lands and Esther Marrow in a program of entertainment dedicated to the realization of the promise of democracy.

In the audience were the top leaders of packinghouse and other unions and thousands of rank and file unionists, some identified by UAW (auto) armbands. A banner emblazoned "United Steelworkers of America" was unfurled in one part of the vast hall. Thousands of high school and college youth made up a sizeable part of the gathering; and a liberal sprinkling of nuns, priests, ministers and rabbis bore witness to growing religious support to the Chicago Freedom Movement's war on slums.

DOMESTIC COLONIALISM

"The purpose of the slum," said Dr. King, "is to confine those who have no power and perpetuate their powerlessness. In the slum, the Negro is forced to pay more for less . . . The slum is little more than a domestic colony which leaves its inhabitants dominated politically, exploited economically, segregated and humiliated at every turn . . ."

He revealed the stark and dismal statistics of the Chicago slums: of the ten largest cities Chicago had the greatest percentage of substandard housing except for St. Louis; forty-one percent of all Negro families in Chicago live in dilapidated dwellings; Negroes pay $10 a month more than whites for comparable rental units; Negro purchasers pay, on an average, $1,500 more than whites when buying houses, and paid higher interest rates on mortgage and contract purchases. "In effect," he said, "the Negro is forced to pay a color tax while receiving less than whites in quality and services."

"But housing is only the beginning of a broad base of exploitation," Dr. King declared. He then showed how racially segregated housing is bound up with inferior education, health care, cultural facilities etc., and that at the base of all this were high rates of Negro unemployment and concentration in low paying jobs.

Heaping scorn on those who advocate the "bootstrap theory," Dr. King told of receiving a letter from a lady who suggested he organize a committee to buy brooms and get squads of women and children to sweep the streets. "This well-intentioned lady did not understand," he said, "that it is not the job of people to sweep the streets. It is the job of the sanitation department. It did not occur to her that it would be better to organize the people to demand the services to which they are entitled."

"Those who live by the myth of total reliance on the boot-

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191 MAR 2...

strap philosophy fail to realize that many Negroes are so economically incapacitated that they can never lift themselves by their own resources. Our greatest need is economic security."

Dr. King continued:

"There are many white men and women who are our friends, many who have suffered and sacrificed and even died with us to bring true freedom and justice to our beloved land," and he paid special tribute to the memory of Viola Liuzzo, Jonathan Daniels, Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and many others who died in the struggle.

The significance of these remarks, coming two weeks after the sharp criticism of King at the Black Muslim convention, was not lost upon his audience, 75 percent of which was Negro.

Concluding his hour-long address which held everyone spellbound, Dr. King issued his call. "Let us be dissatisfied until race baiters disappear from the political arena; until the Wallaces and Eastlands tremble away into silence; until brotherhood becomes more than a meaningless word in an opening prayer, but the order of the day on every legislative agenda. Let us be dissatisfied until the sacred halls of city and national governments are filled with men who will do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with their God . . ."

Dr. King was introduced by Albert Raby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, co-sponsor of the rally with the SCLC. Raby, like King, singled out the labor unions for "really making this rally a success," and spoke on the continuing struggle for integrated, quality education in all Chicago schools, a struggle now focused on the Jenner elementary school, largest in the state.

Rev. King Calls for War Against Chicago's Slums

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the address of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Saturday, March 12, to the Chicago Freedom Festival at the Chicago Amphitheater.

The Negro has come north, seeking a promised land. Lured by the promises of a better life, he has found not a land of plenty but a lot replete with poverty. He experienced not the bouyancy of hope but the fatigue of despair. He found not a promised land but rather another Egypt-land of denial, discrimination and dismay. Instead of fulfilling his dreams, the Negro immigrant has found himself mired amid the decay of festering slums on Chicago's Southside and Westside, in New York's Harlem, in Detroit's Blackbottom, in Los Angeles' Watts and in scores of blackbelt communities of the north.

★

According to the bureau of the census in 1960, of the ten largest cities in the U.S., Chicago had a greater percentage of substandard housing than any except St. Louis. Forty-one percent of all Negro families in Chicago were reported living in dwellings that were dilapidated, and Deteriorated. Negroes were paying ten dollars a month more than white for comparable rental units. In effect, the Negro is forced to pay a color tax while receiving less than whites in quality and service.

★

One out of every four Negro families in Chicago finds themselves on welfare rolls. Although the Negro unemployment rate, nationally, has remained fairly constant, two times that of whites, today in Chicago it is three times higher than that of the white jobless. This is so despite the fact that Chicago constitutes one of the most prosperous commercial centers in the nation, according to the latest department of labor statistics. Yet, the Chicago Negro, and the Negro, generally, finds himself an urban peasant, an impoverished [illegible] in affluent society. He is too poor even to rise with the society; think of it! If the remainder of the nation's work force were undergoing the same dire plight as is the Negro, today, our country would be caught in the grips of a staggering depression. While the rest of the nation's economic temperature moves up and down between glowing prosperity and slight recession, the mercury of the Negro's economic thermometer freezes, having registered chilliest depression.

Presently, there is an army of 60,000 unemployed Negro males seeking jobs in Chicago. That total would certainly approach 100,000 if one includes the discouraged, the ones who have given up.

★

The Chicago movement to end slums comes, just as did the civil rights movement in the South, to give the Negro new dignity, new self respect and, above all, new power. We must organize this total community into unities of political and social power. We must also reaffirm our allegiance to the time honored tactics and strategies that have served us so well in the past ten years. As long as injustice is around, demonstrations will be necessary. So when it is appropriate, we will encourage sit-ins, stand-ins, rent strikes, boycotts, picket lines, marches, and any form of protest and demonstrations that are

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191 MAR 25 1966

nonviolently conceived and executed.

★

Yes, we must seek to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps, but it is a cruel jest to tell a bootless man to lift himself by his own bootstraps. The fact is that many Negroes have been so trodden and crushed by the iron feet of poverty that they have been left without a boot. A failure to realize this has often caused many middle-class Negroes to accept the judgment of many whites that they are responsible for their own condition, and that Negroes are poor because they are lazy and lack initiative and moral fiber.

REV. KING

★

Our greatest need is economic security. What does it profit a man to be able to send his children to an integrated school if the family income is insufficient to buy them school clothes? What will it profit him being permitted to move to an integrated neighborhood if he cannot afford to do so because he is unemployed or has a low paying job with no future? What advantage is it to the Negro to establish that he can be served in integrated restaurants, or accommodated in integrated hotels, if he is bound to the kind of financial servitude which will not allow him to take a vacation or even to take his wife out to dine?

Negroes must not only have the right to go into any establishment open to the public, they must also be absorbed into our economic system in such a manner that they can afford to exercise that right. A nation that has the resources to spend billions of dollars to put a man on the moon, can spend billions of dollars to put a man on his two feet on earth.

I want to appeal particularly to my brothers and sisters who are imprisoned within the walls of the slums. Let nobody stand by and be a conscientious objector in this war to end slums.

★

Let me also appeal to our brothers of the white community for support in this monumentally significant movement against the slums. There can be no lasting escape for those of you who have fled behind the suburban curtain, for your black brother yet languishes in the slums, crying out to you. Your lot is inextricably interwoven with his, since he retains the capability of ringing down the curtain on the American dream. A minority that is sick with despair can poison the wellsprings from which the majority, too, must drink, the answer to the staggering problems that we face in Chicago, is to be found in a grand alliance of the forces of good-will with the underprivileged to end the dark day of powerless existence.

★

Let us, therefore, resolve to be engaged in a sort of divine dissatisfaction until the American dream is a reality.

Let us be dissatisfied until every socially oppressive ghetto and rat-infested slum is plunged into the junk heaps of our nation and Negroes and whites live side by side in decent, safe and sanitary housing. Let us be dissatisfied until every vestige of segregated and inferior education will become a thing of the dark past and Negro and white children study side by side in the socially healing context of the class room.

Let us be dissatisfied until all men will have good and material necessity for thier business, culture and education for their minds, freedom and dignity for their spirits. Let us be dissatisfied until every handcuff of poverty is unlocked and work-starved men will no longer wade the streets in search of jobs that don't exist. Let us be dissatisfied until wrinkled stomachs in Mississippi are filled, until the idle industries of Appalachia are revitalized and until broken lives in sweltering ghettos are mended and remodeled.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Viet War 'Unwinnable,' Dr. King Tells Detroiters

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in Detroit yesterday, called for admission of Red China to the United Nations and described the Vietnam was as "unwinnable."

King spoke at two overflow services in Central Methodist Church during the annual Noon Lenten Series sponsored by the Metropolitan Detroit Council of Churches.

King warned that the alternative to disarmament and strengthening of the UN would be a civilization hurled into "an abyss."

LAUDS CHURCHES, POPE

The civil rights leader called for a negotiated peace in Vietnam and said the churches and clergy are "conscience-bound to give expression to deep concern over the conflict in Vietnam."

Praising the National and World Councils of Churches and Pope Paul VI for their backing of negotiations, King said each believer and each Christian has the "inescapable responsibility to analyze moral aspects of the war."

Ministers must be willing to fearlessly take an unpopular side of the issue in order to do God's will, he said.

Referring to the admission of Red China to the UN, King said: "I am as much opposed to communism as any man in the world.

"It is an evil, totalitarian system which no Christian should approve."

King said a nation with such a large percentage of the world's population as China should not be left outside of the family of nations."

All the "madness" of the country, he said, would be far beneficial outside, rather than within the confines of the UN.

RAPS GHETTOES

King also spoke of civil rights, charging the Northern cities have "serious problems which must be faced."

"Ghettoes are just as great a threat to the country as injustice as other types of injustice in the South," he said.

He called Chicago, where he has centered a civil rights campaign, a prototype city for other Northern communities.

He said that 90 percent of the schools in Chicago are segregated while 97.7 percent of the city's Negroes live in ghetto conditions.

The white high school dropout in Chicago can earn more than a Negro college graduate, said King.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12A Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 3/16/66
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

Being Investigated

FILED

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Daley Asks King To Negro Policy Meeting

By Frank Sullivan

Mayor Daley Monday invited 24 religious leaders, including Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Archbishop John P. Cody, to meet with him Friday at City Hall.

The purpose of the meeting, Daley said, is to discuss ways of improving housing, education and job opportunities for Negroes.

The meeting was set for 2:30 p.m. in Daley's office.

If Dr. King accepts, it will be his first meeting with Daley. Dr. King turned down an invitation from the mayor last summer because of other commitments.

Daley said that through Friday's session and subsequent meetings he hoped to improve communications between the city government and the religious leaders.

His administration, he said, is attempting to improve living conditions for Negroes.

At the meeting, he said, "we want to document and point out what is going on in the city, and then to get the views and ideas" of the religious leaders.

"We want," Daley declared, "to see just what remedies they have in mind and what additional things we can do."

The mayor added that he plans to call another conference on March 24 when city department heads would "explain in depth and detail just what is going on in the city" and ask the religious leaders to help in the programs.

Only by the clergymen's participation and help, Daley said, can the city reach its goal "of eliminating every slum in Chicago by Dec. 31, 1967."

In addition to Archbishop Cody of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago and Dr. King, the religious leaders asked to attend include:

Bishop Gerald Francis Burrill and Coadjutor Bishop James W. Montgomery of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago; Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive director of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Rabbi Benzion C. Kaganoff, president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis; Rabbi Ernst M. Lorge of Temple Beth Israel; the Rev. William Johnson, pastor of Greater St. John Baptist Church.

The Rev. Shevlin Hall of Friendship Baptist Church; Bishop Thomas M. Pryor of the Methodist Church; Dr. Roy L. Miller, pastor of the Greater Institutional A.M.E.; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Olivet Baptist Church, the Rev. Owen D. Pelt of Shiloh Baptist Church, the Rev. Donald Zimmerman of the Presbytery of Chicago, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church.

Dr. Preston Bradley of the Peoples Church of Chicago; the Rev. Clarence Cobb of the First Church of the Deliverance; the Rev. Donald Benedict, executive director of the Chicago City Missionary Society; the Rev. Harry B. Gibson Jr., district superintendent of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Morris H. Tynes of Monumental Baptist Church.

The Rev. Arthur M. Brazier of the Apostolic Church of God; the Rev. James R. Smucker of the Northeast Assn. of the Illinois Conference of the United Church of Christ; Bishop Meletios Tripodakis of the Greek Orthodox Church and the Rev. Edgar Thornton of the Original Baptist Church.

Also invited were Judge James B. Parsons of U.S. District Court; the Rev. Carl Fuqua, executive secretary of the Chicago chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Edwin C. Berry, director of the Chicago Urban League; John D. deButts, chairman of the merit employment committee of the Chicago Assn. of Commerce and Industry, and Eugene Callahan, executive director of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

Earlier the City Council Finance Committee referred to a subcommittee a resolution introduced by Ald. Leon M.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-15-66
Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL
Author: FRANK SULLIVAN
Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NOT RECORDED
151 MAR 23 1966

FILE

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66 MAR 23 1966

pres (5th) inviting Dr. g to address the Council. he committee's chairman, d. Thomas E. Keane (31st), in his motion for the referral, said he thought action on the resolution should be deferred in view of the mayor's plan to meet with Dr. King.

Despres sought unsuccessfully to keep the matter on the committee's agenda. He accused Keane of having "delivered a vitriolic attack on Dr. King" at the Council meeting on March 3.

"You and the mayor invited his (Dr. King's) enemy to speak," Despres said. "The least you can do is give equal time to Dr. King."

Despres' reference was to an invitation extended by Daley to Dr. Jackson, the Olivet Baptist pastor who also is president of the National Baptist Convention, to address the March 3 Council meeting.

At that time Keane spoke critically of persons who, he said, were "stirring the pot of disunity" in Chicago.

Dr. Jackson has opposed some of the methods used by Dr. King in his civil rights campaigns.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Sees Calm Detroit Summer

BY HILEY WARD
Free Press Religion Writer

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is sure Detroit has racial problems to correct but he doesn't foresee racial trouble for the city this summer.

Dr. King said: "Our organization (the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta) isn't going to be here."

He said he hasn't discussed Detroit civil rights problems with Detroit leaders in recent months.

"Our recent experience has been in Chicago, and that is where we will be this summer," Dr. King said.

"We're going to be in all areas, and we will have demonstrations."

The Nobel Prize winner said he is going to wage war on all fronts of segregation in Chicago, including housing, education, and unemployment.

Dr. King

* * *

"WE'RE GOING to organize units of power into unions to end slums."

"From our experience in Chicago we hope to develop guidelines for other cities.

"There is always a possibility that we could come to other cities and Detroit after that. Certainly Detroit has problems to correct."

Dr. King was in town to speak at two services of the Detroit Council of Churches Lenten series, at Central Methodist Church, Woodward and Adams.

Ill with the flu, he kept a standing-room crowd at the first service waiting a half hour. Then the crowd had to exit from the back door, to let in those waiting for the second service.

In his sermon, Dr. King expanded on his pledge to help desegregate Chicago's ghettoes and better the status of the Negro.

He said 100,000 Negroes out of a million in Chicago are "chronically unemployed." And "white high school graduates could earn more money than Negro college graduates," he added.

"No community in the country can boast clean hands in brotherhood," he said.

* * *

"THE SITUATION in the North is becoming more serious in many ways than the South, for there is increasing segregation in housing which results in segregation in the schools."

In Chicago, he said, "97.7 percent of the Negro [illegible] find themselves in a ghetto, and 41 percent of the Negroes in Chicago are in deteriorating housing."

60 MAR 9 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

60 Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

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Editor: [illegible] Mills
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Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 23 1966

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Speaks in City

Dr. King Says Negro Freer, Not Equal

By DAVID HOLMBERG

The progress of the Negro in the 1960's should not obscure the fact that he "still has a long, long way to go" toward total emancipation, Dr. Martin Luther King said in Hartford Sunday.

The Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader, speaking at a banquet commemorating a new housing project in the North End, told an audience of some 600 at the Travelers Insurance Co., "the Negro in 1966 is freer but he is not free. The Negro in 1966 has more dignity, but he is not yet equal."

Denouncing what he termed "the myth of exaggerated progress," Dr. King outlined statistical evidence of the oppression of the Negroes of Chicago's ghetto and called that city "a prototype of cities all over the country."

'Ghetto' Trap

Dr. King, who recently began in Chicago his first major campaign in the North and arrived directly from there Sunday, said "97.7 per cent of Chicago's Negroes live in the ghetto — caught in segregated housing conditions."

He said 90 per cent of Negro students in that city attended schools that are "90 per cent segregated."

Dr. King also referred to Los Angeles as another strong indicator of the problems of the Negro in the North.

He said he spoke with Los Angeles Mayor Samuel Yorty two months before the Watts riots, and the mayor "insisted that we have no problems here. I tried to tell him what I knew of the people's deep discontent, but he would not listen.

"The fact is," Dr. King said, "that if the plight of the Negro — particularly the economic plight — is not dealt with all over this country, there will be even darker nights than Watts, all over. There is no point in overlooking any community; there is no point in being hypocritical about it."

'Still Have Dream'

Dr. King, in a rousing peroration that has become his platform trademark, revised the "I have a dream" phrase which keynoted his famed speech at the 1963 march on Washington to "I still have a dream."

"I still have a dream that rat-infested slums will be plunged into the junk heaps of the nation," he said. "I still have a dream that segregated schools will one day become part of a dark past. I still have a dream that one day men will no longer walk the streets looking for jobs that do not exist . . ."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg 1
Hartford Courant
Hartford, Conn

Date: 3-14-66
Edition:
Author: David Holmberg
Editor: Herbert Brucker
Title:

Character: SM-C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: New Haven

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NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 23 1966

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Hosea Williams, an associate of Dr. King's in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who is regarded as the firebrand of the SCLC, told of the gains in voter registration in the current Alabama campaign which he is directing.

"There is a new day in Alabama," he said, "and we ain't going to let nobody turn us around." He said that "we're not out to crucify George Wallace, but we are out to convert him."

A host of speakers, led by Gov. Dempsey, hailed Dr. King — and praised the project which the dinner commemorated: A Mount Olive Church-sponsored housing development on Nelson Street which has 47 apartments and already has 200 applications for occupancy. The homes, the first in Hartford to receive federal funds under the Housing Act that allows non-profit organizations to build low and middle rent homes, will open today.

They are named the G. S. Clark and Kennedy homes, in honor of a former Mount Olive pastor and President Kennedy.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER HERE: Dr. Martin Luther King, right, civil rights leader and Nobel Prize winner, was in Hartford Sunday for the dedication ceremony and banquet marking the opening of the Kennedy-Clark homes of the Mount Olive Baptist Church. With him is the Rev. Richard C. Battles, left, pastor of Mount Olive who has worked closely with Dr. King in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (Courant Photo by Arthur Warmsley).

Dr. Martin Luther King At Clark-JFK Dedication

Praises Parishioners

Dr. Martin Luther King, left, speaks in Hartford Sunday at the dedication of the Kennedy-Clark homes at Nelson and Martin streets sponsored by Mount Olive Baptist Church. They are the first to be built under new federal housing laws which allow private agencies and organizations to build low and middle income housing developments. Top right. the combined choirs of the Mount Olive Church sing at the dedication ceremony. Bottom right, the crowd applauds Dr. King (Courant Photo by Arthur J. Warmsley).

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Owner Acts in Building Grab

Asks Court Order Against Seizure by Dr. King

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was named in a suit filed yesterday in Circuit court which asked that three civil rights organizations be ordered to relinquish the slum apartment building at 1321 S. Homan av. which they seized on Feb. 15. B. APPROX. 1883

The suit, filed by John Bender, 81, of 3738 Kenmore av., owner of the building, asks that the court prohibit Dr. King from interfering with the property and rent collection, bring Dr. King to account for all rents collected, and appoint a receiver. Chicago ILL

Grab Is Assailed

Judges, lawyers, and real estate officials attacked Dr. King and the civil rights groups at the time of the seizure, which they called "assuming trusteeship" of the dilapidated building.

In his suit, Bender charges that tenants were told to "pay to King or his agents and servants" rents due Bender. Dr. King has said he plans to use the rent money to repair the building.

The suit says Bender is "an . . . individual of little financial means and without rents from the property he will be unable to pay the outstanding mortgage or taxes or insurance."

"Ever since the announcement of King's supra-legal trusteeship, we realized that legal action would have to be instituted to stop this illegal seizure of private property," said Fred B. Raskin, attorney for Bender.

Asks for Receiver

"The relief that we are requesting is unique because the owner is voluntarily asking the court to appoint a receiver," said Raskin. "Usually, a receiver comes about thru action by the city."

Timothy O'Hara, assistant corporation counsel, charged last month in Municipal court that Bender's building has 23 building code violations. The case will be heard Wednesday by Judge Frank Machala.

According to the Circuit court suit, a receiver is being requested because "Bender is unable to protect his private interests or carry out his public responsibility in connection with the [building code] violations."

Raskin said he agreed with Dr. King's intentions, but added it could be accomplished under the jurisdiction of the courts.

"Under our form of government, law is just as important as civil rights," he said.

Dr. King was bedridden yesterday with an apparent case of flu. All meetings called by Dr. King for this week have been canceled.

REC. 112

Tele-5 pts
100-106670

REC. 112 100-106670 A
NOT RECORDED
176 APR 7 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-5-66
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL
Author:
Editor: W.D. MAXWELL
Title:
MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character:
or 100-35356
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

UNDER INVESTIGATION

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The New Negro Running Wild

By DA BRIEN

Mr. King VS Mr. Muhammad

There's so much saying in the old saying "Your mouth will ruin you." Dr. King's utterances are so frequent and unpredictable that his well-wishers are softly admonishing him to 'take care.'

Last week King visited Muhammad in his home and the usual call was made for TV coverage. Quite certain of some achievement, he quickly and often repeated the 'common front' the two Georgia boys had acknowledged. Mr. King stated that although their philosophies differed, the idea of Chicago slums was together.

The TV (free) coverage given to Muhammad was a contrast of the alleged figure of $6,000 a week paid by Dr. King for Public Relations to keep his image and person in newspapers and TV coverage.

It does not please me to see either of these men a show figure in our society. We are told that Dr. King employs the same public relations firm that was used by the late president, John F. Kennedy. But whenever he sends for UPI (that is the PR for King) UPI is there. Here in Chicago, it seems that Channel 5 offers extensive coverage to Dr. King. More people are questioning why raise $6,000 for payments weekly for press coverages?

The sad fact is that Mr. Muhammad remained silent and on Saturday reputed, scorned and denied all statements made by Dr. King. What is the known gem of wisdom? That's right. Never underestimate one you consider less intelligent or less right. Or fail to give credit even to a fool for some ability to think.

Let me assure you, Mr. Muhammad is no fool. He fully saw the real purpose of King's visit. The thousands of Muslims would fill the needed number of persons in the picketing — boycotting and political demonstrations scheduled for later this year. But Mr. Muhammad is secured by the knowledge that not one of his followers would move toward King's or anyone else's camp without full approval from him. This is an under statement.

The taste of public ridicule and being called a liar is not too bad. However, it is better when you seek an invitation, make public a relationship that has never existed, declare an attitude never formulated by a reactionary, and worse when you open your mouth too soon and ramble on without ending one becomes ashame.

Don't fail to watch my predictions. My predictions have come to pass on time and at the revealed places.

We regret not giving you the article as promised, but next week—yes—The Great Exodus From the Church.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2

THE NEW CRUSADER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 3-5-66

Edition: WEEKLY

Author: DA BRIEN

Editor: BALM L. LEAVE

Title:

Character:

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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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55 APR 1 1966

(4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Four-Way Battle Begins On King's Slum 'Takeover'

BY MICHAEL LOTTMAN

The city, the county, the landlord and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. all claimed a legal or financial interest Friday in the run-down apartment building at 1321 S. Homan.

King, acting on his own, "assumed trusteeship" of the six-unit building, and set out to collect rents and use the money to make repairs.

The Cook County Public Aid Department promptly announced that it would not permit two relief recipients living in the building to turn over rent to King because he has no legal right to the money.

The public aid department pays $155 a month in behalf of the two relief families who are tenants in the building.

THE CITY has filed suit in Circuit Court seeking to fine the landlord $4,600 a day — $200 for each of 23 building code violations — until the defects are corrected.

Landlord John B. Bender, 81, of 3738 N. Kenmore, said "I'll have to go to court," when told of the city's lawsuit.

Bender also indicated that he would like to take court action against King's take-over of his building.

Friends said he is hindered from doing so for the same reason he has been unable to make repairs on the building —little money.

BENDER, a partial invalid, said he paid an agent to repair the building shortly after he learned of the building code violations, but the repairs were never made.

"I was gypped, gypped all around," said Bender. He added that he will attempt to explain this to the judge when he appears in court.

Bender said he owns six buildings, the one in which he lives, plus five others on the West Side. He said the building on S. Homan is the only one with violations.

"The trouble is I'm up here (on N. Kenmore) and the building is over there on Homan and I don't get around very well," he said.

Bender has an $8,000 mortgage on the S. Homan building and is required to make $150-a-month payments. He said he would like to get out from under the mortgage.

KING'S lawyers have been studying whether he should meet Bender's mortgage payments while he is collecting Bender's rent money.

They have advised him that he could be open to prosecution if he takes any of the rents.

King has described his take-over as "supralegal."

One of his aides, the Rev. Andrew J. Young said the take - over was intended to avoid the "whole complicated legal and traditional structure blocking the administration of justice."

He said it is better to "ignore the legal channel and follow the moral channel in the faith that society and the courts will approve the moral channel and probably legitimize it."

RAYMOND F. Simon, Chicago corporation counsel, said in regard to the lawsuit against Bender, that the city would "enforce the housing code, regardless of what other transactions transpire."

Simon said the city's action was "independent" of King's take-over, and was contemplated before King entered the picture.

51 APR 12 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

CHICAGO DAILY NE
CHICAGO, ILLINOI

Date: 2-25-66
Edition:
Author: RED DART
Editor: MICHAEL LOTTMAN
Title: ROY M. FISHER
MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: 100-35356
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

File 5 pts
100 136670

~~UNDER INVESTIGATION~~

100-136670

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129 APR 6 1966

King Meets Elijah Muhammad

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King (right) and Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad as they met for the first time Wednesday night in Muhammad's home at 4847 Woodlawn. Dr. King had told newsmen earlier that he expected to outline the purpose of his current nonviolent civil rights movement in Chicago during the visit with Muhammad. (Photo by Walter Turner)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dr. King Stirs Chicago but Still Lacks a Program

Campaign to End City's Slums Greeted Cordially by Daley

Backers of Mayor and Cleric, However, Take to Building

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, March 18—The slogan of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s first civil rights campaign in the North is evident almost everywhere in the Negro district on Chicago's West Side.

It is painted in red or scrawled in white chalk on grimy brick buildings, on restaurant signs that advertise pig ear sandwiches and black-eyed peas, and on crumbling plaster walls in dimly lit tenement hallways.

"End slums," the slogan says. And by using the words, Dr. King has succeeded in attracting volunteers and money for his campaign and in stirring a fresh wave of public interest in the city's slums.

However, the slogan is also confronting the Southern civil rights leader with a major problem. Three months after adopting the slogan, he and his staff have yet to devise a program that will make it a reality.

Strategy Still Uncertain

"We haven't gotten things under control," said Andrew Young, Dr. King's chief aide. "The strategy hasn't emerged yet, but now we know what we are dealing with and eventually we'll come up with the answers."

While Dr. King's staff is searching for solutions, a growing number of Chicagoans are becoming skeptical of his chances of succeeding in unfamiliar Northern terrain and against problems that have baffled a small army of social workers.

"Is this [Dr. King's campaign something to read about or is it something to help us?" asked Mrs. Erline Huff, a mother on welfare, as she pointed to the cracking plaster in her $105-a-month flat.

"As a Presbyterian minister recently told me, 'When the bugle is sounded for freedom, people want to know the name of the tune,'" remarked Robert F. Squires of the Chicago Church Federation's Commission on Relgiion and Race.

Slum Problem Spotlighted

"At this point, Dr. King hasn't come up with enough specifics, but I'll say this for him," Mr. Squires added, "he is stimulating interest—everybody is getting their name in the paper these days—and he is focusing attention on the slum problem."

The New York Times
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Within the last two weeks, 12,000 persons paid prices ranging from $2.50 to $100 each to attend a fundraising Freedom Festival that included appearances by Dr. King and such entertainers as Harry Belefonte, Dick Gregory and Mahalia Jackson; the United Automibole Workers dispatched 125 paid organizers into the slums for four days as the first step in organizing tenants into "slum unions" to bargain with landlords for repairs and improvements; Mayor Richard J. Daley invited 37 religious leaders to City Hall to discuss what he was doing about slum conditions, and 14 other religious leaders, upset over the composition of the guest list, called a conference to discuss Mayor Daley.

The flurry of activity by Mayor Daley is a new experience for Dr. King and his staff of 30, most of whom gained their civil rights experience in the South.

Instead of denouncing Dr. King — and providing him with a symbol of racial intransigence as did Gov. George C. Wallace in Alabama—Mayor Daley greeted his arrival in Chicago by asserting that the city's slum eradication program was well under way and that the city was pleased to have Dr. King join in.

Since then, the Mayor and his staff have dispatched 50 building inspectors into the West Side and have withheld rental allowances totaling $23,845 a month from welfare recipients in an effort to force landlords to repair substandard buildings.

Meanwhile, the Mayor has bombarded ministers and other potential allies of Dr. King with "fact sheets" showing, in effect, what the city of 2.7 million whites and 837,000 Negroes has accomplished without the civil rights leader. These accomplishments included the following:

¶29,000 apartments sealed and sprayed for rats and insects within the last year.

¶6,000 suits filed and $194,000 in fines levied in 1965 alone against owners of substandard houses.

¶23,000 poor children in Head Sart kindergartens last summer and 5,600 in them now.

¶11,000 youths in the Neighborhood Youth Corps last summer and 7,000 in it now.

¶31,000 public housing units constructed over the last 20 years and 3,000 more to be made available over the next four years.

Bars Attacks on Mayor

Dr. King is careful to avoid any personal attack on Mr. Daley and has made it clear that he will not take sides in the mayoral campaign this year, in which the Mayor plans to seek reelection.

But the official cordiality between the two men fails to conceal the state of undeclared war that exists between many of their key supporters.

"What the hell is King doing here anyway?" one city official said, after emphasizing he was not speaking for the Mayor. "Does he think we don't care about slums? Why Chicago, instead of Atlanta or Harlem? King has no experience or knowledge of Chicago—he could harm race relations instead of help them."

The King camp includes such opponents of Mr. Daley as Mr. Gregory, the Negro comedian, who has announced he will run against the Mayor as an independent candidate, and Al Raby, convener of the Council of Confederated Organizations.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

FOR INFORMATION BATTLE

FILE 5 pt
100-101670

MAR 24 1966

NOT RECORDED
126 APR 6 1966

who led the demonstration last year against Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis.

Waiting for Foes to Slip

At this stage, each side is waiting for the other to make a mistake.

Last week there was jubilation among Dr. King's staff when the 14 religious leaders assailed the Mayor over the guest list for his anti-slum conference. However, Mr. Daley's forces viewed the attack as an asset, reasoning that, inasmuch as Archbishop John P. Cody was at the meeting, the objections might alienate some of the city's Roman Catholics.

"If Daley makes a mistake," said one observer, "it will not be for a lack of interest in slums. He has always beaten his enemies by taking their programs and running with them. Before he's through, his crusade will make King's look minor league."

In an effort to develop a campaign that will go beyond what the Mayor is doing, a team of strategists headed by the Rev. James Bevel of Itta Bena, Miss., is searching for ideas.

Mr. Bevel, who directed the voter registation drive in Selma, Ala., for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, came here last fall as program director for the West Side Christian Parish, a community action organization. He became Dr. King's Chicago project director after Dr. King formally opened the campaign here in January.

The 28-year-old Mr. Bevel, who put aside his customary overalls for a green corduroy suit, is convinced he has found the approach to ending slums. It lies, he says, in viewing the "slum system" as "internal colonialism."

"The Northern slum is no different from the African colonies," Mr. Bevel said in a recent interview. "Both are exploited —that is, outsiders take things out and don't put anything back in.

"The druggist may make $20,000 profit from a drugstore in the slums but he doesn't use even as much as a dollar to paint a house there because he doesn't live there.

"The landlord collects rents, but won't make repairs. When there's a bank, it takes deposits and maybe finances a car but it won't make loans for a new slum business or for repairing a house. Even the schoolteachers, and most of the ministers and political precinct captains, don't live here."

Would Reverse Flow

"Now then," Mr. Bevel said, "what we have to do is find a way to reverse all of this, so you have money coming in as well as going out. When this happens people won't have to leave the slums to find a better life. They can stay right here and the slums will disappear."

Mr. Bevel refuses to commit himself to the 18-month deadline Dr. King has set for the project. His staff was upset by the "haste" of Dr. King and Mr. Young in seizing an apartment building owned by an 81-year-old white man and announcing they would collect rents to make repairs.

Mr. Bevel has plans for a union of slum dwellers embracing virtually all the 300,00 Negroes he estimates live on the West Side. Ultimately, he said, this would be expanded into the South Side, where even more Negroes live, and elsewhere.

Volunteers Are Sought

Mr. Bevel and his staff say that such a union could wage rent strikes and hold street demonstrations, boycotts and such protests as "cold cut weekends," during which Negroes would refuse to use gas and electricity for cooking.

His staff of 30 persons is making contact with some 100 community action and neighborhood improvement organizations on the West Side and canvassing slum apartment houses and schools for persons willing to join in the organizational campaign. This force will be bolstered by the 125 auto workers the union says will be made available for as long as necessary, beginning in May.

The presence of Dr. King, civil rights workers, union organizers and building code inspectors in the slums is already spurring some landlords to action.

For example, when Dr. King moved into the slum apartment that serves as his headquarters the three days each week he spends in Chicago, he found that the landlord had dispatched eight workmen to spruce up the place.

0-19 (Rev. 1-26-66)

NEWS FOOTNOTES

Mixed Jury Convicts Negro in Slaying

A jury of 10 Negroes and two whites in Americus, Ga., convicted a 23-year-old Negro of fatally shooting a white Marine recruit during a tense racial demonstration last summer. It recommended mercy for the admitted slayer, Charles Lee Hopkins, making a life prison sentence mandatory. Hopkins is one of two Negroes charged with the July 28 slaying of Andrew Whatley, 21. The white youth, awaiting induction into the Marine Corps, was shot to death while standing on a street corner two blocks from the local courthouse, where Negroes were staging an all-night prayer vigil. Hopkins confessed that he rode by in a car and blindly fired a pistol into the crowd of whites which, he said, chanted: "Nigger, nigger, we're going to kill you."

Gilligan Sues King For $1.5 Million

Police Lt. Thomas J. Gilligan, who was cleared of any wrongdoing in the fatal shooting of a Negro boy that was said to have triggered the 1964 Harlem riots, filed a $1.5 million suit in Federal Court against the Rev. Martin Luther King jr., charging the Negro civil rights leader had publicly characterized the shooting as "murder." The suit claimed a "continuing policy on the part of the defendant to publish statements intending to convey and expose the plaintiff to hatred, contempt and ridicule" and that as a result "his ability and tasnding as a man nd police officer hve been irreparably injured." The fatal shooting occurred on July 16, 1964, and at the time Gilligan said he had shot the youth, James Powell, in self-defense after the youth had threatened him with a knife.

Warren Criticizes Thompson Ruling

Chief Justice Earl Warren criticized the Justice Department for considering a contempt conviction a crime in order to prevent the burial of Communist war hero Robert Thompson in Arlington National Cemetary and then arguing, in another case, that contempt is not a crime under the Constitution in cases arising in administrative agencies. The court heard the appeal of a six-month sentence for contempt stemming from the violation of a Federal Trade Commission order. The defendant charged that the sentence after the denial of a jury trial violated the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury. The Justice Department claimed the contempt was civil rather than criminal, and therefore did not require a jury trial. A decision will be handed down later in the term.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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191 MAR 17 1966

MAR 4 1966

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Tolson
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UPI-30A

(RACIAL)

NEW YORK--LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN, THE NEW YORK POLICEMAN WHO KILLED A NEGRO YOUTH IN HARLEM PRIOR TO THE 1964 RIOTS, FILED A $1.5 MILLION LIBEL SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT THURSDAY AGAINST DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

GILLIGAN CHARGED IN THE SUIT THAT KING USED "ACTUAL MALICE" WHEN HE MADE TELEVISED AND PUBLISHED STATEMENTS ACCUSING GILLIGAN OF "MURDER."

THESE STATEMENTS, THE SUIT SAID, WERE INTENDED TO "CONVEY AND EXPOSE (GILLIGAN) TO HATRED, CONTEMPT AND RIDICULE AND TO IMPUGN HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN AND A POLICE OFFICER."

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PARIS--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND ENTERTAINER HARRY BELAFONTE WILL LEAD A U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY HERE MARCH 28, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE RALLY, TITLED "LA NUIT DES DROITS CIVIQUES" (CIVIL RIGHTS NIGHT), WAS CALLED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR KING'S SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

THE RALLY WILL BE HELD AT THE 5,000-SEAT PALAIS DES SPORTS AND THE SPONSORS, A PARIS COMMITTEE HEADED BY REV. MARTIN B. SARGENT, PASTOR OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, BELIEVE IT WILL COLLECT AT LEAST $50,000.

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MALVERNE, N.Y.--FIGURES RELEASED HERE APPEAR TO INDICATE THAT THE MOTHERS' PROTEST AGAINST MANDATORY SCHOOL BUSING HERE WAS LOSING GROUND.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS DR. HOWARD T. HERBERT SAID ABSENTEE FIGURES HAD DROPPED TO 138 FROM FIRDAY'S PEAK OF 180 AT THE WOODFIELD SCHOOL.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

Is Non-Violence Doomed To Failure?

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Some of my best friends of both races genuinely believe that the non-violent ethic is losing out and doomed to death in America. I have many convictions which make it impossible for me to accept this pathetic prophecy. I shall discuss only one of them in this column.

DR. KING

I believe non-violence will continue to triumph, as it has triumphed greatly in the recent past of the civil rights movement. I believe this because I am convinced that the non-violent crusade for human rights has one dimension which gives it a significant strength and staying power.

That dimension is this. Non-violence is unselfish.

The non-violent approach to civil rights problems is not merely an approach which seeks to free the Negro. It seeks to free every man. Just as it earnestly reaches out to emancipate the Negro from prejudice, it also seeks to free the prejudiced from the fear and ignorance which make them prejudiced. The non-violent movement has enlarged the rights of all, rather than benefiting Negroes exclusively. When the black American took to the streets to demand job opportunities for himself, he helped to stimulate a war on pov-

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

27 AMSTERDAM NEWS

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Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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☐ Being Investigated

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101 MAR 1 1966

erty concept which ultimately will benefit more whites than colored people. When Negroes, by direct action, sought to participate in the electoral process, they awakened the apathetic white man who had so taken his rights for granted that he neglected to use them. When Negroes boycotted schools, they did more than reveal classroom discrimination. They brought to the fore such criticisms as those of Dr. Conant, who had long charged that we have been seeking to utilize 19th century educational methods in conditions of 20th century urbanization.

Pushing through the issue of desegregation, there emerged a new and greater question of paramount importance to the whole population. What is quality education and how is it attained for all under conditions of population growth, automation and the redistribution of population in sprawling cities?

Sociologists will find much to ponder in the striking fact that, after the failure of brotherhood banquets to achieve results and after futile efforts to achieve ecumenicity, by discussion and conferences, in the streets of Selma and Montgomery and at the Lincoln Memorial, there was the greatest and warmest expression of religious unity of Catholic, Protestant and Jew in the history of the nation.

The stirring lesson of the age is that mass non-violent direct action is not a peculiar device for Negro agitation. Rather, it is an historically validated method for defending freedom and democracy and enlarging these values for the ultimate benefit of the total society. It goes without saying that the problem of racial injustice is far from solved. The economic deprivation, the social isolation and the day-to-day de facto segregation which the Negro confronts all over the land, makes of every northern ghetto a potential powder keg. Now, more than ever before, is the time for creative leadership, imaginative proposals and massive action programs to correct the monstrous wrongs of racial inequity. The progress which has been made up to now has depended upon the support which has been received from local and well organized allies — the major religious groups, the trade union movement and various elements of the liberal community. These forces have created a coalition of conscience to undergird the noble concept of non-violent protest and action.

In this great coalition, moving ahead under the standard of non-violence, lies the promise and power of the determined hope that we shall be able, not only to remove injustice, but to establish in its place freedom and social peace for all Americans. (ANP Feature)

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mike Royko

Dr. King Finding Chicago Rougher Than Deep South

Down South the issues were so basic even the bigot understood what he was accused of.

There was nothing complicated about a man demanding his right to sit at a lunch counter and order a handwich without being tossed in jail.

Or the right to sit anywhere on a bus, to vote without reciting the history of western civilization, or to use a gas station washroom or to hold a peaceful demonstration without being flogged or murdered. Or to go to the same public schools as the white kids.

And the enemy was easily recognized.

There were the ham-fisted symbols of police tyranny like "Bull" Connor, Jim Clark and Al Lingo, all bigger than life.

MIKE ROYKO

The segregationist politicians like George Wallace were glad to stand up and be counted by their red-necked constituents—those who could count.

Equally vivid were the fallen heroes. A trio of civil rights workers murdered and buried with a bulldozer. Clergymen beaten or shot to death. Children blown up in a church basement. Marchers whipped, clubbed and gassed on a bridge. A housewife shot on a dark road.

The other side even waved rebel flags, sang "Dixie" and wore white sheets.

And they got worked up so easily. A couple of dozen Negroes marching down Main St. could send an entire town into a frenzy. Their rage led to conflict. And conflict, as bloody as it might be, kept the civil rights movement going and attracted recruits, financial support, public sympathy and interest.

WITH CLEAR-CUT ISSUES, typecast enemies and head-on conflict, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King became a world figure, won a Noble Prize, and made substantial changes in Southern life.

Now he has come to Chicago and things aren't working out quite the same way. The big town seems to have him stymied.

There is no "Bull" Connor to split a head. Here, O. W. Wilson glad-hands King and smiles politely when King says he'll probably have to break a law or two.

Mayor Daley hasn't had him over to the house for corned beef and cabbage, but he has not been unfriendly. He simply says he can do what King can do — faster and better.

51 APR 12 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12

CHICAGO DAILY NE
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Nobody creeps around King's neighborhood at night planting bombs in churches. Indeed, the Negro is safer walking in a white neighborhood than the white person in the ghetto — unless the Negro is shopping for real estate.

Chicago's power structure isn't stampeded into rash acts as Southern cities' have been. Chicago's civic leaders are happy to sit down and listen to King at a luncheon.

And the issues aren't as simple to dramatize as they were in the South. Here the Negro rides the buses, eats in the restaurants, votes, and isn't belted around in public by policemen too often. There is even token integration in some communities.

THE PROBLEMS ARE EDUCATION, job opportunity, housing and greater political and governmental representation. Work began in these areas long before King arrived, as Benjamin C. Willis could attest.

And that is where King's main difficulty in getting his efforts untracked seems to be rooted: The tactics he used down South aren't effective here.

The civil rights parade has lost its impact in Chicago. King led 10,000 people down State St. last summer and got nothing but exercise and headlines out of it.

The city has learned to step over or around people who flop down in public.

Even Mayor Daley's neighborhood ran out of visible anger and learned to accept last summer's marches.

They might have impact if King had a fresh issue, but he hasn't found one. He has, in fact, gone after an old standard —slums.

For years, newspapers have been running regular anti-slum campaigns. One of Mayor Daley's favorite activities is tearing down slums as well as anything else that strikes his fancy. In Chicago, most people agree slums are terrible. Some of them even understand what causes them. Then they yawn.

As tired an issue as it is, King might have got some mileage out of it if he had picked a powerful institution or a well-known person as a symbol of slum-profiteering. And there are some available.

BUT THE FIRST TARGET of King's campaign is a pathetic 81-year-old invalid who doesn't appear to live much better than his slum tenants and who doesn't appear to seem to know what is going on. He's no "Bull" connor.

He hasn't done anything yet to jolt the power structure the way Dick Gregory did with his simple announcement that he is going to run for mayor and try to wreck Mayor Daley's organization.

Greogry knows, as King doesn't appear to, that one call from a top politician to the right city agencies can bring remarkable changes in slum conditions.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

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. . . K. A. M.
Temple Rabbi Jacob Weinstein will receive one of the three annual Sidney Hillman Meritorious Public Service awards from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The other winners: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. . .

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 2-18-66
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Editor: EMMETT DEDMON
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FD-350 (4-3-62)

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KING NO MATCH FOR 'FAST AL'

'Best Stick' Isn't Good Enough

The Rev. Martin Luther King was using his "best stick" in the civil rights pool championship. But he was no match for "Fast Al" Raby who nearly ran the table and eventually sank the eight ball in a corner pocket to walk off with the crown.

The two leaders of the Chicago anti-slum campaign shot a few games against each other, against the locals and against other rights workers yesterday in the Normal Pool hall, 3251 Madison st. during a walking tour of the neighborhood.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, broke the rack in the showdown game but failed to sink the first ball. Raby, convener of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, chalked his cue, took a bead, and sank six balls before missing a shot.

"He could have run the table if he wanted to," said an observer. "But he had to give Dr. King a chance. Raby really handles the stick well."

Another onlooker shouted, "Dr. King's a hustler." The Nobel prize winner replied over the blare of the juke box, "I'm just shooting my best stick."

But his best wasn't good enough against "Fast Al" who let King sink a few before finishing him off.

King then turned to the crowd and explained, "I'm going to find someone who can't beat me." King took on several of the onlookers and won three games before losing to the Rev. Bernard Lee, one of his aids.

Meanwhile, Raby and other rights officials competed at other tables.

After two hours of pool shooting, King told the assembled players that "we shall and will do something about slum conditions in Chicago. We will organize and will end slums."

He asked those in the hall to "cooperate and participate" in the anti-slum drive.

King will meet with ministers and rights leaders today before returning this afternoon to his Atlanta home.

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CHICAGO AMERIC
CHICAGO, ILLIN

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Editor: LUKE CARRO
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(CHICAGO'S AMERICAN photo by Ed Wagner Sr.)

The Rev. Martin Luther King tries tough behind-the-back shot

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INQUIRY SOUGHT IN POSSIBLE LINK OF DR. KING, REDS

By ROBERT H. COLLINS
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

An organization called INKO was formed here last night. It will seek to obtain 1,000,000 signatures on a petition calling for congressional investigation of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders.

INKO stands for "Investigate Now King and Others." The group will seek an inquiry by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of alleged connections of some civil rights leaders with Communism.

The petition states: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, respectfully petition the House Committee On Un-American Activities to investigate into the activities of the following organizations: The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Martin Luther King, SNICK, CORE, Black Muslims. We feel that the activities of these organizations warrant an investigation to determine if Communism has infiltrated them. If so, to what extent."

Beeny Chairman

The group was formed by the Rev. Bill Beeny, pastor of the St. Louis Baptist Temple, who will serve as chairman. The Rev. Kenneth Goff of Denver, often described as "a former Communist agent," is cochairman. Goff is much in demand as a speaker in right-wing circles.

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Tex., "who strongly supports this campaign," will speak here March 8, the Rev. Mr. Beeny told 50 persons who attended the initial meeting of INKO at St. Louis Baptist Temple, 4249 Gibson avenue.

By a Post-Dispatch Photographer

Inquiry Planners

The Rev. Bill Beeny (left) and the Rev. W. C. Barlow at the first meeting of a new right-wing group that will seek a congressional investigation of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and other civil rights leaders.

"We hope to obtain Kiel Auditorium for Gen. Walker's appearance here," the Rev. Mr. Beeny said. Segregated meetings are forbidden in the auditorium. The Rev. Mr. Beeny said he was aware of this and that the meeting would be open to the public.

Nationwide Circulation

The Rev. W. C. Barlow, president of the St. Louis chapter of the white Citizens Council, told the group last night that the council had chapters in all states except North Dakota. He said the indications were that the petition would be circulated "all over the United States by the Citizens Council."

"Some of the leaders of the so-called civil rights movement should be shown up for what they are," the Rev. Mr. Barlow said. "They are either Communists or tools of the Communists."

"Every time King prays for peace, there is a racial explosion and people get knocked in the head," the Rev. Mr. Barlow said. "Everywhere he goes, he leaves a charged atmosphere, and you tell me whether people love one another as much after he has put in an appearance."

Attended School

The Rev. Mr. Barlow said that the Rev. Dr. King "attended the Highlander Folk School, which later was cited by the Tennessee Legislature as a school for Communist agents and put out of business."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Tele. Room
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

St Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri
St Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri
The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri

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"King is now in Chicago laying the groundwork for a riot," the Rev. Mr. Beeny declared. "He stirs up hatred and strife wherever he goes. I'm not saying he is a Communist, but I say he should be investigated. If he and his associates are cleared after a thorough congressional investigation, that will be all right, but if not, he and his associates should be exposed for what they are."

Both Beeny and Barlow asserted they were confident that "many millions of Americans" shared their belief that the Rev. Dr. King and other civil rights leaders should be investigated.

The Rev. Mr. Beeny said he was confident that the 1,000,000 signatures would be obtained because "thousands of patriotic, church and civic organizations throughout the United States fully support our stand on this matter."

He said INKO hoped to present the petition and 1,000,000 signatures by March 15 to Representative Edwin E. Willis (Dem.), Louisiana. "We believe that if we are successful in this that Chairman Willis and his committee will give careful and serious consideration to the investigation we suggest," the Rev. Mr. Beeny said.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

Why We Are In Chicago

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

In our work in the south two principles have emerged. One, the crystalization of issues, and two, the concentration of action.

In Birmingham we confronted the citadel of southern segregation. In 1963 not one aspect of Birmingham community life was desegregated. In approaching this complex segregated society, the issue was simplified deliberately to: segregation. Early newspaper critiques challenged the simplification and offered a thousand rationalizations as to why such complex problems could not be dealt with so simply and suggested a hundred more "moderate, responsible" methods of dealing with our grievances. Yet it was the simplification of the issue to the point where every citizen of good will, black and white, north and south, could respond and identify that ultimately made Birmingham the watershed movement in the history of the civil rights struggle.

DR. KING

The second point was the concentration of action, and we chose lunch counters, a target which seemed to most social analysts the least significant but one to which most people could rally. It was a target wherein one might achieve some measure of change yet which sufficiently involved the lines of economic and social power to a point beyond itself — to the larger problem.

The concentration of action led to an immediate local victory at the level of the lunch counters, but pointed beyond the lunch counter to the total problem of southern segregation and produced a ten-title legislative victory on a national level in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

For the past months the SCLC staff has been working in Chicago trying to apply the SCLC nonviolent philosophy to the problems of Chicago. Their work has been concerned with strengthening community organizations and recruiting new forces to join in a nonviolent movement, but they have also given a great deal of thought to the crystalization and definition of the problem in Chicago in terms which can be communicated to the man on the street, who is most affected.

The Chicago problem is simply a matter of economic exploitation. Every condition exists simply because someone profits by its existence. This economic ex-

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21 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

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ploitation is crystalized in the slum.

A slum is any area which is exploited by the community at large or an area where free trade and exchange of culture and resources is not allowed to exist. In a slum, people do not receive comparable care and services for the amount of rent paid on a dwelling. They are forced to purchase property at inflated real estate value. They pay taxes, but their children do not receive an equitable share of those taxes in educational, recreational and civic services. They may leave the community and acquire professional training, skills, or crafts, but seldom are they able to find employment opportunities commensurate with these skills. And in the rare occasions when they do, opportunities for advancement and promotion are restricted. This means that in proportion to the labor, money and intellect which the slum pours into the community at large, only a small portion is received in return benefits. The Rev. James Bevel and our Chicago staff have come to see this as a system of internal colonialism, not unlike the exploitation of the Congo by Belgium.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More Cops Guard King After Phoned Death Threat

Police Friday boosted their protection of the Rev. Martin Luther King here after a telephoned death threat.

"We're not overly alarmed by one threat but we are taking specific precautions to protect King," said a top aide to Police Supt. O. W. Wilson.

THE DEATH threat came Thursday night shortly before King opened his anti-slum drive on the South Side in a speech attacking the Chicago Board of Education for its decision to build a new high school in the Kenwood community.

The Nobel Peace prize winner was guarded by a cordon of uniformed and plainclothes policemen around Kenwood United Church of Christ, 4608 S. Greenwood.

Officers kept unauthorized persons from the stage and allowed people to leave the church by one entrance only.

JAMES WESTBROOK, program director of the church's community center, said a threat was telephoned to the church at about 7:30 p.m., when the rally was to begin, and the police were notified.

He said the male caller phoned 15 minutes later and said his son had a gun and was going to kill Dr. King.

Dr. King, who has received numerous threats on his life, was an hour and 20 minutes late getting to the rally. He blamed a case of bronchitis for his tardiness.

"I'm under orders from my doctor not even to attempt to speak tonight," he said to an almost-filled church, "but I find myself constantly disobeying my doctor."

DR. KING spoke for about 15 minutes. He said the board of education made a "serious mistake" in its decision to build a new high school in the area.

He charged the board with using "19th-Century methods for 20th-Century people. Now is the time to move on to a higher-level quality of integration," he said.

The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Kenwood-Oakland Community Organization, the Woodlawn Organization, and the Unity Organization for Hyde Park High School.

The groups have protested against the proposed new high school for Kenwood, saying the new school would foster segregation.

THE KENWOOD group was officially started Thursday night and is to be a unification of groups now functioning in the area.

Its convenor, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, 24, said the first aim of the group is to rid the area of slum housing.

Other speakers at the rally included Albert Raby, convenor of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations; the Rev. Lynward Stevenson, president of TWO, and Dr. George Benston, representing the Unity Organization.

55 FEB 16 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO DAILY N
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Editor:
Title: ROY M. FISHER
MARTIN LUTHER KING

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The Rev. Martin Luther King is greeted by the Rev. Clyde Miller (right) at rally at Kenwood United Church of Christ, 4608 S. Greenwood. With them is Mrs. Rose Stanley of the Unity Organization for Hyde Park High School.

King Prejudges Possible Probe

(Reprinted from SHREVEPORT (La.) JOURNAL of 12-10-65)

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. reacted in predictable fashion to Rep. Edwin E. Willis' hint that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which the Louisiana congressman heads, might investigate the civil rights movement to determine the extent of subversive infiltration.

"I've been strongly opposed to using the machinery of the federal government to perpetuate the false notion that Communists have infiltrated the civil rights movement," Dr. King declared. He further said: "If they (the committeemen) continue to investigate the civil rights movement, it can mobilize the kind of opposition to the committee which can well mean the end of it."

Although Dr. King favored investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, he was opposed to letting the House Committee on Un-American Activities do it. A special committee, appointed by the President, should have handled it, Dr. King insisted. Now he reveals his reason. Investigation of the Klan, he assumes, set a precedent for a congressional scrutiny of organized civil rights activities. Dr. King prejudges a possible probe despite the fact that Representative Willis did not definitely say there would be an investigation. In the words of Dr. King, such an investigation would attempt to smear the civil rights movement.

In a hearing of a House Appropriations Subcommittee this year, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover revealed that Communist Party leaders had been "directing and urging increased participation by their adherents in the racial movement." Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago publicly stated that Communists were participating in the civil rights activities in his city. Photographs taken by the police department showed Reds among the demonstrators. The president of Howard University, the predominantly Negro school in the District of Columbia, several months ago told a U.S. News & World Report interviewer that Communists had tried to agitate on his campus.

After all that Congress has done for civil rights Dr. King takes a prejudiced attitude toward the exercise of congressional authority by one of its duly constituted committees.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Write today to Congressman Edwin E. Willis, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, demanding a complete Congressional investigation of the leadership of the civil rights movement. Address your letters to: Congressman Edwin E. Willis, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.)

The Independent American
New Orleans, Louisiana
January-February, 1966
Page 2

File 100-106670

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 24 1966

60 FEB 28 1966

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

The Dilemma Of The Negro

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

There is a great body of material—prose, poetry and novels—which concerns itself with the trouble Negro Americans have seen during 200 years of physical slavery and 100 years of segregation. Songs, ranging from the spirituals of the slaves through the folk music of the freedom riders, have dramatized those traumatic years. The fervor of countless orators, the genius of many playwrights, the sensitivity of artists, great and small, have made the world well aware of the crippling crises through which the black American has moved.

DR. KING

Even today, as the Negro struggle and world response to it appear to be achieving hitherto undreamed-of proportions, the history of the Negro's fight for freedom is an oft-told tale.

Yet, little is being said of the challenge the Negro faces today. Scant attention is being paid to the dilemma of the Negro who stands at the exit of the Twentieth Century, an ironic dilemma which gives birth to a clear and ringing challenge.

What is this dilemma and what is this challenge?

The dilemma arises from the fact that he who starts behind in a race will forever be behind unless he possesses or develops the skill to run faster than the man in front.

The challenge is the fact that society today expects, indeed demands, that the Negro be as productive, as resourceful, as skillful and as responsible as his white brother who has not been handicapped by oppression.

So, many times, we have the unreasonable situation of society expecting that every time a significant job opens up, the Negro who applies

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1h NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

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for it must have extraordinary qualifications, such as a W.E.B. Dubois mind, a Ralph Bunche grasp of international affairs or a Lena Horne face.

In spite of this, at every opportunity I get, I plead with my people to face this serious dilemma and accept this critical challenge.

It is my conviction that we must take absolute advantage and make full, creative and constructive use of every opportunity now open to us.

While continuing to press for future freedom, we must not make the mistake of failing to achieve present progress. The Negro must not wait until the dawn of absolute emancipation before he sets out to make a contribution to the betterment of his own status, the future of his children and the life of his country.

Our Children

We must take advantage of the Manpower Retraining Act and all of the new developments of the poverty program. We must encourage our children and our young people to go into higher education.

When they reach these institutions of learning, they must burn the midnight oil in order to do the job. Longfellow once said that the "height of great men reached and kept was not obtained by sudden flight. But they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night."

This must be the style of the Negro of today; to set out to do a good job and to know that he must compete with others. He must not work merely to do a good Negro job. If one seeks merely to be a good Negro doctor, or a good Negro lawyer or a good Negro school teacher, or barber or beautician or skilled laborer, he has already flunked his matriculation examination for entrance into the school of integration.

We have numerous and inspiring examples of Negroes who have proven that we need not wait for full emancipation in order to do a good job. They have walked through dark nights of oppression which we shall never know. Yet, they have risen up against the clouds of their adversities to become new and blazing stars of inspiration. From an old slave cabin in the Virginia hills, Booker T. Washington emerged. He lit a torch in Tuskegee, Alabama, which dispelled darkness. From the red hills of Gordon County, Georgia, in the arms of a mother who could neither read or write, Roland Hayes achieved the status of one of the world's greatest singers. His melodious voice was heard in the palaces and mansions of kings and queens. From a poverty-stricken area in Philadelphia, there came Marion Anderson to become acknowledged as the world's supreme contralto and to earn from Toscanini the comment that "a voice like this comes only once in a century." Out of crippling circumstances, George Washington Carver rose up and carved for himself an imperishable niche in the annals of science. There was a star in the sky representing female leadership. Mary McLeod Bethune captured it and allowed it to shine in her life with all of its beauty. There was a star in the diplomatic sky. Along came Ralph Bunche, grandson of a slave preacher, to sit in power in the councils of the United Nations. These are just a few illustrations.

Certainly, we must cling with terrific tenacity to our goal of the "all" of dignity and human justice. However, as we clutch that fond and favorite dream, let us prepare for its realization by also embracing the "here" and the "now" of our meaningful realities. (ANP Feature).

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MOTHER OF 4 AT NOBEL PRIZE WINNER'S SIDE

His Queen Supports King's Efforts for Civil Rights

BY BARBARA TIRITILLI

Mrs. Martin Luther King, 37, and mother of four children, is the permanent "moral support" for her husband, who has come to Chicago to change the poor man's way of life by living in the slums.

Coretta King, attractive, soft-spoken wife of the civil rights leader, said she will take an active part in her husband's project here.

Interviewed in a 16th street pack shop, where she and King lunched yesterday on their first walk around the block into which they have just moved, Mrs. King said:

"I came to Chicago primarily to give my husband moral support, but I will taken an active part in the civil rights project.

People Are Aware

"I am impressed that people here are aware of slum conditions and seem to be very vocal about what must be done."

Mrs. King left late yesterday for her permanent home in Atlanta, Ga., to spend some time with her children, Yolanda, 10; Martin Luther III, 8; Dexter Scott, 5, and Bernice Albertine, [illegible]

She plans to return to the apartment at 1550 S. Hamlin [illegible] King's headquarters during his Chicago stay, as soon as possible. She intends to organize neighborhood women's groups, listen to the problems of wives and mothers living in the slums, and help her husband in any way she can.

Music School Graduate

Mrs. King, a former elementary school teacher and graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, said she will give a series of "freedom concerts" in St. Petersburg, Fla., and Orange, N. J., beginning in March. No concerts are scheduled for Chicago, tho this may be planned later, Mrs. King said.

As soon as she returns to Chicago, she wants to learn more about the west side area where the King apartment is situated.

"I think I am going to like living in this neighborhood. It seems to be a typical slum," she said, "tho the building manager said he fixed the place up for us the same as he does for all his tenants."

The King's third-floor walkup apartment consists of two bedrooms, a kitchen, and living room.

Paint is peeling and cracked at the front door of the building and a pest control notice is posted on every apartment door, including that of the Kings.

Anxious to Visit

"Neighbors and friends are donating bedspreads, curtains, and some of the fixings, so I won't have to bring any of these things from Atlanta," Mrs. King said.

Their two older children are anxious to come to Chicago to see what their father is doing, Mrs. King said, tho she has no plans now to bring them here until the school term is finished.

54 FEB 8 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Editor: LUKE CARROLL
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UNDER INVESTIGATION

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Candid studies of Mrs. Martin Luther King, alone and with her husband.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

King For Admitting Anti-Americanism In Legislature As Commies Would Do

AN EDITORIAL

Nine Negroes — a report said — elected to the Georgia House of Representatives were seated without any objections from other House members, all which were whites. But there was one Negro — Julian Bond — a SNCC official who had said he would not fight in the Viet Nam war, and admired persons who burned their draft cards.

After seating nine Negroes duly elected, and refusing to seat only one, who can say that the Georgia House was acting because Bond was also a Negro. But we hear the voice of the Red hatchet gang behind the scene, using a civil rights leader to do its wishes.

Here we see a state legislature in an attempt to keep out any mmber who has demonstrated by word that he is against Americanism. This does not mean that it is being done because of the newly elected member's skin but to make sure that all who are in a state's law-making body are first for America.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Butler County American, Hamilt Ohio

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Edition: Weekly
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Editor: Alvin D. Smith
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KI JR
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191 FEB 7 1966

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What is the first voice of opposition we near? It's that of Martin (Lucifer) King. He rushes to the front, saying that he would pull a demonstration (Friday of this week) in Atlanta because he agrees with the one out of ten whose loyalty to American principles is questioned. King did not commend the Georgia House that had no complaint on the seating of nine other Negroes. This is exactly what the Communists want in order to make the gullible think that all Negroes are being denied opportunity on the account of color, despite the facts — nine to one. Here again King is demonstrating a lie to create hate.

Last week we said here that the Communists and King were silent on good racial relations between whites and Negroes in Springfield, Ohio that elected a Negro mayor. That proved true to date. Here again, we say, this is just what the Communists want done in order to spur its Red Negro revolution against whites to bring about the overthrow of the USA.

Let us hasten to say that there is nothing wrong with moving for civil rights except M. L. King and others are using the issue to destroy the rights of all, both majority and minority. Communism does not care a tinkers about civil rights for Negroes but they are using it to put all — the children of both whites and Negroes — under a Red heel.

We shall never forget the time, some years ago when a high school Negro girl asked the late Senator Robert Taft a question. She asked, "How can I fight Communism?" He replied, "First read, think, be wise enough to see thru the hypocrits and then act to keep your country free."

1966 is the year when both responsible whites and Negroes must unite and strike a severe blow against the Red rats gnawing at the U.S. Constitution. This means support our police, and all things American and above all elect conservative candidates.

THE KING

And His Communists

Alan Stang *is a former business editor for Prentice-Hall, Inc., and a television writer, producer, and consultant* (Mike Wallace Interview *and* Biography). *Mr. Stang is a frequent contributor to* AMERICAN OPINION *and is author of the Western Islands bestseller,* It's Very Simple: The True Story of Civil Rights, *a book which we heartily recommend to our readers.*

■ IT WAS SUNDAY morning in Alabama. It was clear. It was cool. It would be a perfect day. And the most wonderful thing about it was that a foreboding, pervasive sense of nonviolence hung heavy in the air—a premonition of nonviolence in the afternoon.

Selma was so full of nonviolence it was fit to bust.

At one end of the bridge were the troopers, mounted and afoot, billies in hand. Nothing much needs to be said about them. Everybody knows, don't they, that all white Alabamians, especially the police, are filled with hatred and police brutality.

At the other end of the bridge were the others, meek, innocent, pure, abused: the "Civil Rights" fighters. Nothing much needs to be said about them. Everybody knows that they were stuffed with love. They were full of it, crammed with it, there was no way at all you could jam in any more of it.

The troopers tensed. The marchers marched.

Was this going to be it at last? Were we finally going to get some nonviolence? It was so hard to get some nonviolence going—most people were basically so peaceful—you had to spend such a long time lying before you got any of it at all, and then what you got might not even be decent.

"For weeks," *Newsweek* of March 22, 1965, explains, "Martin Luther King had been escalating his Selma voter-registration campaign toward the state he calls 'creative tension'—the setting for a paroxysm of segregationist violence that can shock the nation to action . . . ."

"The Negroes' rationale in holding night marches," explains the *New York Times* of February 24, 1964, "is to provoke the racist element in white communities to show its worst."

Believe me, you don't know what work is until you've tried to provoke some nonviolence.

And then at last, O Happy Days, the troopers were charging across the bridge, kicking and clubbing and tear gassing—gosh, it was wonderful. It was great. Man, you talk about nonviolence! *Newsweek* of March 22, 1965, tells it this way: ". . . At a half-walk, half-run, troopers shoved and clubbed the marchers into retreat. Behind them, the sheriff's cavalry mounted a Cossack charge into the scattering column . . . ."

Cossacks! You get it? You remember the Cossacks. They were the crowd who used to ride down the luckless, Russian workers on orders of the Tsar. Later on, the "workers" made a "revolution." You may have heard about it.

But Alabama Cossacks didn't do it on

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"American Opinion" October, 1965

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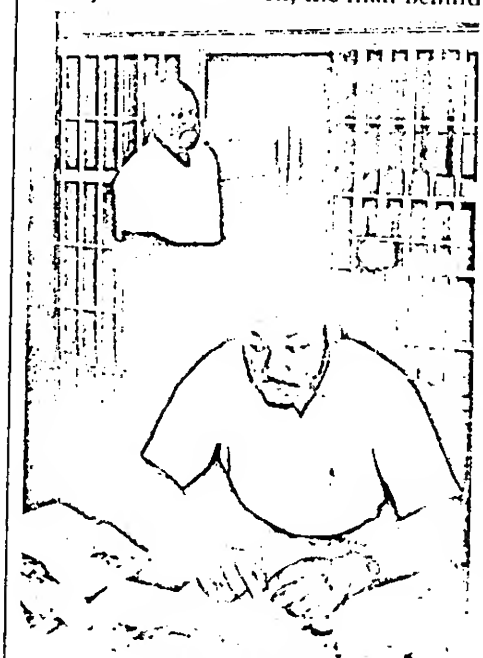
orders of the Tsar. The only reason they were there at all, it seems, was that the M[illegible] had been forbidden, because of this v[illegible] premonition of nonviolence, by an [illegible]er from Georgi Wallace the Ivan the Terrible of American society, otherwise known as the Governor of the once sovereign state of Alabama—if you will pardon the expression.

Now, what's the point to all this nonviolence? We know it's about "Civil Rights," of course; but why must the nonviolence get so bloody? What's the theory behind it? Well, the man behind



King and Abernathy

it is of course the "Reverend" Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and he tells us about it all in *Saturday Review* for April 3, 1965:

> *1. Nonviolent demonstrators go into the streets to exercise their constitutional rights.*
>
> *2. Racists resist by unleashing violence against them.*
>
> *3. Americans of conscience in the name of decency demand federal intervention and legislation.*
>
> *4. The Administration, under mass pressure, initiates measures of imp[illegible] intervention and remedial legislatio[illegible]*

Ladies and gentlemen, here it is from the man himself. Let's spell it out—in English:

1. "Nonviolent demonstrators" — that's anyone who, say, has a pair of sandals and needs a bath—go into the streets to provoke the hicks.

2. "Racists"—that's anyone, say, who doesn't have a pair of sandals and doesn't need a bath—finally lose their heads, or are simply forced to use violence—as in Selma.

3. "Americans of conscience"—that's a reader of the *New York Times*, a professor at Yale, or anybody calling himself a clergyman—put on the pressure for more federal intervention to promote collectivism that leads to Communism.

4. The Administration — I don't know who that is—under mass pressure (you know what that is), sends in more troops and passes more laws.

In short—and remember that this is from the massive brain of the man himself—the violence that usually occurs in a King Production isn't unexpected, isn't to be avoided, isn't something to be sorry about. It is exactly what he wanted. It is the point to the whole Production.

It is in fact, says Dr. King, the *only reason* for a "nonviolent" demonstration: To generate pressure on the Congress to install more collectivism.

As we have seen, the Selma March, for instance, caused the lightning passage of the "Voting Rights" Bill, under which the federal government, rather than the states, now conducts voting registration—the point being, of course, that in any dictatorship, whether Communist or Nazi, all the power must be centralized.

So when Dr. King sees those troopers, he isn't sorry. Land O'Goshen, no! He's

glad; The "par[illegible]m" is on its way! He loves to see l[illegible]own supporters get their skulls cracked.

You see, when the nonviolence broke out in Selma, for instance, the skull of the King—as chance would have it—was safe in Atlanta.

What does it all mean? What's behind it? What manner of man is Martin Luther King?

Well, there are all sorts of opinions. The "Reverend" Ralph Abernathy, for instance, explained on the Selma March, according to the *New Yorker* of April 10, 1965, that King was "conceived by God." Legend has it, we read in *Newsweek* of April 2, 1956, that after his conviction for leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Negroes gathered outside shouting: "Behold the king! Long live the king!"

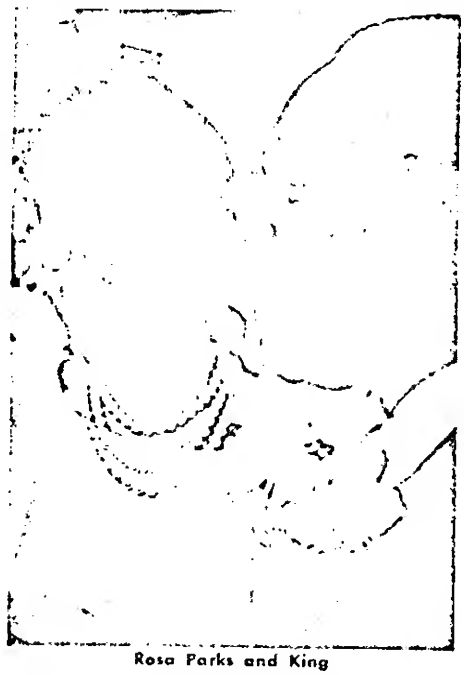
Talk about cult of personality!

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to make a lot of wild charges; I'm really going to throw them around. But you never know. There may be a "Liberal" among us. Maybe even somebody from the Anti-Defamation League. So let's avoid speculation, opinion, and evaluation for the moment, and begin with a simple narration of the known facts.

Before 1955, nothing much happened to this King of Kings. *Time* of January 3, 1964, tells us that he did try to commit suicide twice. But then, life is lonely for prophets and such an act may not always denote emotional instability. Lots of people try to kill themselves just to get some attention.

But then, on December 1, 1955, a nonviolent lady named Mrs. Rosa Parks, who is a Negro, refused to move to the back of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama. "I don't really know why I wouldn't move," says Mrs. Parks, according to *Time* of February 18, 1957. "There was no plot or plan at all. I was just tired from shopping. My feet hurt."

Is it possible? Yes, it is "possible." But what is definite [illegible]hat Mrs. Parks had no doubt been p[illegible]ared for the adventure by a recent educational experience that included a course at an institution by the name of the Highlander Folk School, then located in the town of Monteagle, in the State of Tennessee. The Highlander Folk School was organized with the assistance of a gentleman by the name of Don West. Don West, of course, was at the time District Director of the Communist Party of North Carolina. The Highlander Folk School was of course a Communist



Rosa Parks and King

Training School, teaching the overthrow of the U.S. Government—and authoritatively cited as such by several agencies of your government.

It was of course the Montgomery Bus Boycott, launched by Mrs. Parks of the Communist Highlander Folk School, that put Dr. King on the long road to nobelification. He would not again attempt suicide; he had all the attention he needed. You may recall that Dr. King did his work at the head of an organization by the name of the Mont-

gomery Improvement Association (M.I.A.). The Montgomery Improvement Association had been formed by the "Reverend" Fred Shuttlesworth. Now, the "Reverend" Fred Shuttlesworth is probably a very wonderful gentleman, I am sure, but he is also a former convict, says the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana, and "has been affiliated with several communist-front organizations."

The *New York Times* of August 22, 1965, tells us that his Cincinnati congregation—composed of Negroes—may soon ask the "Reverend" Shuttlesworth to resign. A suit has been filed, which charges "that Mr. Shuttlesworth had usurped the power of the church trustees and officers and assumed absolute authority over the church's property. It also alleged that he had deposited funds of the church in institutions without authorization of the trustees and that he had denied members the right to call a meeting of the congregation." And Judge Frank M. Gusweiler of Common Pleas Court has issued an injunction, forbidding Mr. Shuttlesworth from spending any church funds.

What they basically want the "Reverend" Shuttlesworth to do, says a committee—a "freedom" committee (that's right)—of the worshippers, is "to treat the officers and members of the church as intelligent human beings and not as illiterate slaves as he does now."

According to a spokesman for the "Reverend" Shuttlesworth — and you will remember that all of this is from the pages of the *New York Times*—the trouble is caused in part by jealousy of the "Reverend" Shuttlesworth's "Civil Rights" activities—jealously "inspired by white persons."

One of these activities, we read in the *New Yorker* of April 10, 1965, was the Selma March — conducted, as chance would have it, by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Another former convict is a gentleman by the name of Bayard Rustin. Dr. King thinks very highly of Mr. Rustin. He describes him, according to the *Washington Post* of August 11, 1963, as "a brilliant, efficient and dedicated organizer and one of the best and most persuasive interpreters of nonviolence."

In 1953, the Pasadena Police Department described him differently. Arrest record No. 33914 includes Mr. Rustin's qualifications as a sexual pervert.

The *Allen-Scott Report* for August 16, 1963, says of the qualified Mr. Rustin:

> *As a student at the College of the City of New York in 1936, Rustin joined the Young Communist League* and was active in its operations on the campus and elsewhere.
>
> *In World War II, he was arrested several times for making speeches advocating resistance to the conflict against Hitler and Mussolini. As a professed conscientious objector, he served 26 months in the federal prisons at Ashland, Ky., and Lewisburg, Pa.* [Emphasis mine.]

He says he resigned from the Young Communist League in 1941. What probably happened was that he was graduated.

National Review of August 20, 1963, says "Rustin worked closely, often as an office holder, with: the War Resisters League, the World Peace Brigade, *Liberation* magazine, the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee, the second General Strike for Peace, the Monroe (N.C.) Defense Committee, the Committee for Non-Violent Action . . . the Greenwich Village Peace Center, and any number of other groups, ad hoc committees, petitions, etc., few of which are arrestingly wholesome . . . ."

Mr. Rustin has also been active in a group called the American Forum for Socialist Education, which is Communist dominated, says the Senate Internal

Security Subcommittee.

In 1958, Mr. Rustin got involved in a trip to Russia sponsored by a group known as the Nonviolent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons.

The January, 1963, issue of *Fellowship* reveals Mr. Rustin to be a "friend" of Kwame Nkrumah, the Communist dictator of Ghana.

In September of the year, he was in Richmond, Virginia, where he suggested, says the *Richmond News Leader* of September 27, 1963, "that more bloody Negro suffering should be encouraged so that squeamish Northern Negroes would be horrified into line . . . ."

He was fresh from the March on Washington, which he conducted on August twenty-eighth to help pass the "Civil Rights" bill, the day after which he urged that the only hope for Negroes was to "go left."

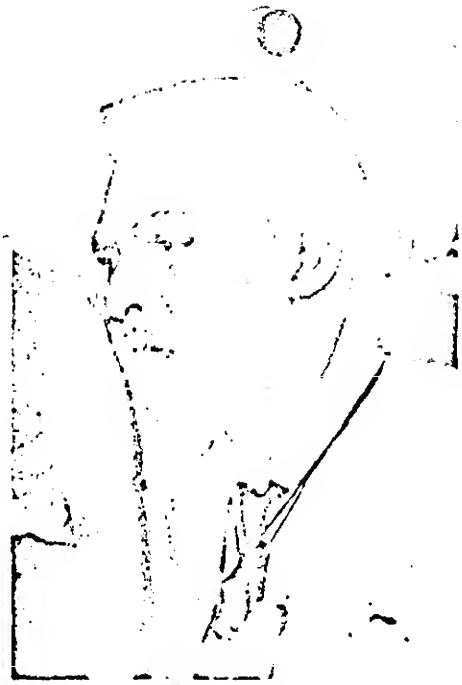
On February 3, 1964, Mr. Rustin successfully conducted the New York City school boycott. On the next day, photographers recorded his departure from a cocktail party at the Russian mission to the United Nations. He has a real feel for comedy, Bayard does. He says he was there to discuss "artistic freedom" in Russia.

And finally, as chance would have it, Mr. Rustin somehow managed to find employment, in the year of 1955, as "secretary," and "adviser," to a Very Important Person.

The Person's name was Martin Luther King—as chance would have it.

So the three of them — ex-con and Communist-Fronter Fred Shuttlesworth, ex-con and Communist-Fronter Bayard Rustin, and the "Reverend" Dr. King—went ahead and improved Montgomery.

After they had improved Montgomery for more than a year, they held a meeting in Atlanta, in March of 1957, at which they formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference



Bayard Rustin

(S.C.L.C.).

The meeting probably couldn't have been called in February because Mr. Rustin, Dr. King's "secretary," was then attending the sixteenth national convention of the Communist Party. He had been officially invited, as an official "non-Communist" observer, you see. The observers observed in a signed statement that:

> *. . . the sessions of the convention were democratically conducted with vigorous discussion of all matters brought to the floor. There were many indications that no individual or group was in a position to control the convention.*

You will recall that at the time, the Animals were trying to shed the image they deserved for crushing the Hungarian Revolution. But that didn't bother Bayard Rustin and the other observers, who also said:

> *Finally, we wish to protest vigor-*

ou. [illegible]inst the continuance by Senator Eastland's Senate Internal Security subcommittee of the un-American practice of governmental inquisition into political opinions and activities . . . .

My goodness, these "non-Communist" observers come in handy, don't they?

The President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is the "Reverend" Dr. King.

The Vice-President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is the "Reverend" Fred Shuttlesworth. And the "Reverend" Fred Shuttlesworth is the new President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, ladies and gentlemen, has been described by *three* agencies of your government—the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana—as a department of the Communist Conspiracy. It was organized by Communists. It is run by Communists. It is the most important Communist organization in the South.

Mr. Carl Braden of Louisville, Kentucky, who serves as field director of S.C.E.F., has been named under oath as a member of the Communist Party. Mrs. Anne Braden, also of Louisville, Kentucky, and editor of the *Southern Patriot,* which is published by S.C.E.F., has also been named under oath as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Braden is a former convict, of course. While in Louisville, he was convicted of a felony—a little matter involving some dynamite. And Mrs. Braden was indicted for sedition. It seems she doesn't care for our form of government.

Carl Braden is also listed on its letterhead as one of the "national sponsors" of the F[illegible] for Cuba Committee—which sponsored member emeritus Lee Harvey Oswald, the "lone fanatic"—which is a Communistic Front. Braden was one of the main speakers at the F.P.C.C. dinner in New York on April 28, 1961.

Benjamin E. Smith and his law partner, Bruce Waltzer, take part in the *general management of* S.C.E.F. Both are under indictment for multiple violations of the Louisiana Subversive Activities and Communist Control Act. At a closed meeting of the S.C.E.F. on February 3, 1964, at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, Benjamin E. Smith explained as follows: "Come June, armies will take the field." "These armies are coming to strike. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is one of those armies." "The Southern Conference Educational Fund occupies a unique place in the South, it furnishes a staff organization supervising others." "There will be strikes, sitdowns, movements, we must play our part." "Revolution is on its way."

Mr. Aubrey Williams was President of S.C.E.F. until 1963, when he got so busy as Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC—which is a Communist Front—that he decided to make himself President Emeritus. As Director of the National Youth Administration under President Roosevelt, Mr. Williams was Lyndon Johnson's boss. He also held other important jobs in the New Deal. In 1945, however, the U.S. Senate rejected his appointment as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, after his affiliations with the Communist apparatus had been placed in the record.

On March 19, 1954, Mr. Williams testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he had made the following statement in a speech in New York on September 11, 1947:

. . . It is my belief that it is pre-

cisely at this poi. hat we take our stand and defend the right of any Communist *to maintain his position as an employee of the Government of the United States* . . . . [Emphasis mine.]

In April of 1954, at Hearings held in New Orleans by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Mr. Williams was identified as a Communist Party member by one witness who had been in the Party, and was identified by another witness as one who had accepted Communist Party discipline.

It was Mr. Williams, a Communist, whom the Reverend Shuttlesworth—friend and colleague of the "Reverend" Dr. Martin Luther King—recently replaced as President of S.C.E.F., a Communist organization.

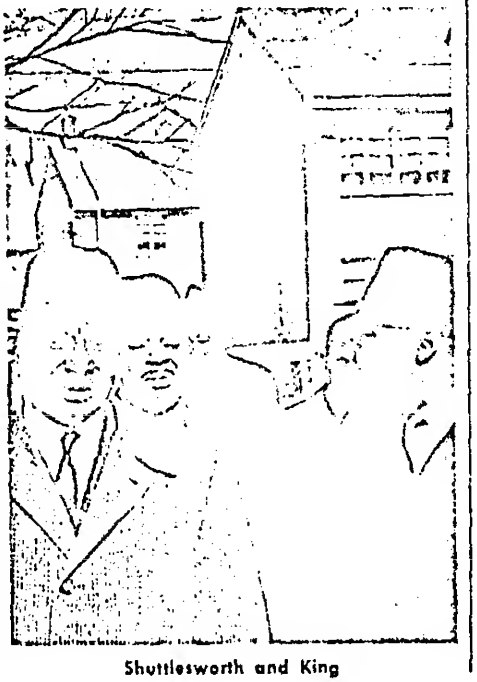
Mr. Williams died recently. There is always something sad about the death of a man, even a professional criminal and Communist like Aubrey Williams.

The Executive Director of S.C.E.F. is Dr. James A. Dombrowski. At the S.I.S.S. Hearings in March of 1954, John Butler, former Alabama Communist Party official, testified that on July 8, 1942 he attended a meeting of Communist Party leaders in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, in Birmingham, Alabama, at which Alton Lawrence introduced James A. Dombrowski as a member of the Communist Party. Butler said this meeting of Communist Party leaders was held in Dombrowski's own hotel room.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana has preserved a letter dated September 21, 1960, from Carl Braden to James A. Dombrowski, which shows that the "Reverend" Fred Shuttlesworth—friend and colleague of Dr. Martin Luther King—was using the Bradens to write his news releases.

In fact, ladies and gentlemen, on October 7, 1958, the "Reverend" Dr. King hims'f wrote a letter ..nne Braden, who as you will recall is a Communist and had been indicted for sedition by the American State of Kentucky. Louisiana Committee Counsel Jack Rogers explains at a hearing that "in this [letter] *King urges Anne Braden and her husband, Carl, both Communist party members to become permanently associated with the Southern Christian Leardership Conference . . . . Of course, the Bradens were well identified publicly as Communists long before the date of this letter.* We offer the letter.

"The next document is a letter from Martin Luther King to James A. Dombrowski, dated August 16, 1960. It shows *the friendly personal relationship that had developed between these two men by that time.* It is very brief, I will read it to the Committee. It says: 'Dear Jim: This is just a note to acknowledge receipt of your letters of recent date. *We, too, were more than happy to have you in our home,* the fellowship was very rewarding. I will expect to hear from you when Bishop Love returns to the



Shuttlesworth and King

country. [illegible] that time we can set the date for [illegible] Atlanta meeting. Very sincerely yours, Martin." [*Emphasis mine.*]

Committee Counsel Rogers testifies furthermore that Dr. King actually filed a lengthy affidavit in the Federal Court in New Orleans strongly supporting James A. Dombrowski and the Southern Conference Educational Fund as "integrationists" of good character, and that Dr. King refused to repudiate the affidavit even after Mr. Rogers showed him absolute proof that they were all actually Communists.

Indeed, a photograph exists which shows the "Reverend" Dr. King along with Anne Braden, Carl Braden, and James Dombrowski (the last three all identified Reds), the back of which reads as follows in Dombrowski's handwriting: "The 6th Annual Conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Birmingham, Alabama, September 25 to 28, 1962."

And there is a check, issued by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, signed by Benjamin E. Smith and James A. Dombrowski, and dated March 7, 1963, to the order of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in the amount of $167.74, with a notation on it: "New York expenses" —and the endorsement, on the back, of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Committee concludes that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—*headed by Dr. King*—is "substantially under the control of the Communist Party through the influence of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Communists who manage it."

It is important to repeat that nothing of what we have said so far is speculation, rumor, hearsay, or opinion. All it is is a simple narration of the known facts — some of them — to be found, among many other places, in a report entitled *Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana,* issued by the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of that State and available now from American Opinion.

Also of interest is the career of the "Reverend" Andrew Young. The "Reverend" Andrew Young was trained at the Highlander Folk School, which as we have seen is a Communist Training School.

"Before its charter at Monteagle was revoked," the *Atlanta Constitution* of July 24, 1963, tells us, "the Highlander School received support from the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

"An officer of the union, now under indictment on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit, was one of the directors of the Highlander School.

"The Reverend Young has been headquartered rent-free in Savannah in the offices of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The Subversive Activities Control Board, an agency of the Federal Government, has found the union to be Communist infiltrated. The Mine-Mill Union has appealed the finding to a Federal court of appeals."

The "Reverend" Andrew Young, we read in the *New Yorker* of April 10, 1965, was one of the directors of the Selma March, which was headed, of course—as chance would have it—by Dr. Martin Luther King. In fact, the "Reverend" Andrew Young is Program Director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference — which is headed of course by Dr. Martin Luther King. As chance would have it.

On the Labor Day weekend of the year 1957, at this same Highlander Folk School—a Communist Training School —many humanitarians gathered to discuss civil rights. A photograph of the events records the presence of Mrs. Rosa Parks. That's *the* Mrs. Rosa Parks. The "Reverend" Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was there, of course, with his close friend and associate, the "Reverend" Ralph Abernathy. A photograph records

This billboard photograph shows King at the Communist Highlander Folk School.

the Abernathy presence. Another photograph shows the "Reverend" Dr. King addressing the assemblage — perhaps at the very moment when he piled praise on School Director Myles Horton, whose "noble purpose and creative work" he says he has long admired, possibly because it has included some cash to Dr. King.

Mr. Horton's creative work consists of having run, with Communist James Dombrowski, an outfit called Commonwealth College, which was convicted under the laws of the American State of Arkansas of displaying the hammer and sickle and openly teaching Communism —and which on April 27, 1949, was cited by the U.S. Attorney General as a Communist Front; and of operating the Highlander Folk School, a Communist Training School. His "noble purpose" is apparently to Communize the South.

Dr. King also mentioned Aubrey Williams — a Communist — whom he called "one of the noble personalities of our times."

Still another photograph—the best—shows the following comrades enjoying a lecture: the "Reverend" Dr. King; Aubrey Williams, a Communist, and then President of S.C.E.F., a department of the Communist Conspiracy; Myles Horton, friend and teacher of Communists, and director of this Communist school; and Abner W. Berry, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Comrade Berry looks bored, but the others seem to be enjoying the lecture very much. In fact, on a form letter from Director Horton, dated May 15, 1963, the "Reverend" Dr. King is listed as a Highlander sponsor.

As chance would have it.

Then there is the interesting case of a gentleman who is sometimes known as Mr. Hunter Pitts O'Dell. "The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee declared today," we read in the *New York Times* of September 16, 1956, "that 'a smoothly coordinated' Communist underground was operating in New Orleans as late as last spring. The panel

ma public in support of its finding the transcripts of hearings held in that city in April."

The Subcommittee said that American Communists "sought to infiltrate labor unions, churches, farmer organizations, parent-teacher organizations, channels of public opinion, and other streams of influence in our society....

"Much of the Senate panel's case was built up at New Orleans from material found by New Orleans policemen in the abandoned apartment of one Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Mr. O'Dell had been identified in previous testimony as being the district organizer of the Communist party in New Orleans."

"On April 12, 1956, identifying himself as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a New Orleans waiter," we read in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 26, 1962, "he testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to say whether he was a southern district organizer for the Communist Party.

"Robert Morris, counsel for the subcommittee, said information had been received that O'Dell was, in fact, a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans; that O'Dell gave 'directives to the professional group' in that city, and that he operated under three different names—the two other names being John Vesey and Ben Jones."

In 1958, when O'Dell was living in Montgomery, he again declined to answer on grounds, *et cetera*.

In 1962, the House Committee on Un-American Activities published a two-volume study entitled *Structure and Organization of the Communist Party of the United States*.

On Page 576, there is a list of those elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., as known to the House Committee in November of 1961.

Among the names was that of Hunter Pitts O'Dell.

With as a reference, Mr. O'Dell went looking for a job. And in 1960 he landed one. It was quite a job.

As chance would have it, he went to work for an outfit called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by a gentleman by the name of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Who says an intelligent, young Negro in America can't make good?

But "racists" and "imperialists" naturally began to complain: "A Communist has infiltrated to the top administrative post in the Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference," we read in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* for October 26, 1962.

"He is Jack H. O'Dell [another alias], acting executive director of conference activities in southeastern states, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana."

So Dr. King developed an interesting strategy.

You may have heard of it.

We call it lying.

Like Bayard Rustin, Dr. King has a real feel for comedy. He developed the strategy of firing O'Dell.

After he got fired, Mr. O'Dell was probably pretty broken up. But in America you can't keep a good man down. He landed another job, this one with the "Reverend" Andrew Young, who as you will recall was trained at the Communist Highlander Folk School by Communists, and is program director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is headed, as chance would have it, by Dr. Martin Luther King.

After that, O'Dell got still another job —as Administrator of the New York office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is headed, as chance would have it, by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Legend has it that they got on great, until the odor got to be too much even for the American Press.

Dr. King acte[illegible] swiftly, decisively. He fired O'Dell.

"King said the Negro, Jack H. O'Dell of New York, left the S.C.L.C. the second time June 26 by 'mutual agreement,'" we read in a *U.P.I.* story inserted in the *Congressional Record* for July 31, 1963, "because of concern that his affiliation with the integration movement would be used against it by 'segregationists and race baiters.'"

That ended it.

Some time later, in the summer of 1963, U.P.I. had an interesting experience, we learn from a *U.P.I.* story inserted in the *Congressional Record* for July 31, 1963. It seems that the *Atlanta Constitution* had published a report that O'Dell was still working for S.C.L.C. as Director of the New York office. So *U.P.I.* called the office.

"*. . . A staff employee who answered the telephone Thursday morning told United Press International O'Dell was still with the office as administrator of the New York operation.* Later in the day the same office said he was not connected with the agency and had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

"King told reporters he could not understand why anyone in his office would say O'Dell worked there when he doesn't . . . ." [*Emphasis mine.*]

It's quite a strategy.

So it's very reasonable to assume, wouldn't you agree, that Hunter Pitts O'Dell, of the National Committee of the Communist Party, may very well be working with Martin Luther King right now.

In fact, we read in the *Boston Globe* of April 15, 1964:

> *Official warnings have again been given to King about another,* even more important associate who is known to be a key figure in the covert apparatus of the Communist Party. After the warnings, King broke off his open connection with this man, but a second-hand connection none the less continues . . . . [*Emphasis mine.*]

Communist Hunter O'Dell

Ladies and gentlemen, there's no need to go on, I am sure you will agree. In fact, we *can't* go on—you see, they only allow us ninety-six pages per issue of the magazine. So let's leave it at that, and remind ourselves again that all we have recorded here is a simple narration of the known facts—some of the known facts. There are others—many others—as I say. So there's no need to mention, for instance, that the American Committee for Africa, which Dr. King allows to use his name, sponsored and financed the American tour of Communist terrorist Holden Roberto, the Butcher of Angola; or that in October, 1962, King turned up in a Harlem hotel with Communist Ahmed Ben Bella, of Communist Algeria, who joined him in a statement that the two injustices of colonialism and American segregation are "linked."

What do you make of it?

As you know, it is my usual practice to garnish even the most minor assertion with a wagon load of evidence. But I now take the position—after Los Angeles—that to add any evidence to the obvious facts that the "Civil Rights movement" was not only planned by the Communists, but was begun, is staffed, and is conducted by the Communists—and has only one real purpose: the destruction and Communization of America—would be an unforgivable redundance.

Readers of my book—or of *Two Revolutions at Once*, by Robert Welch—will know that the Communist "revolution" now going on in this country, under the cloak of "Civil Rights," consists of two parts. The first is the drive for a Soviet Negro Republic, an independent "nation," consisting of several Southern states—and is of course conducted by the "Reverend" Dr. King. It is the Soviet Negro Republic that the current "voter registration campaign" is all about—a campaign which includes the amazing spectacle of the Attorney General of the United States boasting publicly that he is forcing the sovereign states to register total illiterates.

The second part of the Communist scheme also bears a faint resemblance to the activities of the "Reverend" Dr. King—as chance would have it. It consists of course of forcing more and more legislation through the Congress under the cloak of "Civil Rights," all of it designed only to destroy the states and concentrate the power.

Recent developments leave little doubt about the "Reverend" Dr. King. As we have seen, he has begun a new series of the usual violent and money-making visits—but for the first time including cities of the North—complete with the usual hints of guerrilla warfare if Americans do not immediately come to heel. He has recently decided to conduct American foreign policy himself, by negotiating our defeat directly with North Vietnam, country having lost patience with Dean Rusk—and who can blame him? And at this writing he has just landed in Los Angeles to establish what he calls a "community of love," but in actuality of course simply to return to the scene of the crime. The man behind Dr. King on the television screen when he was interviewed on arrival in Los Angeles looked very much like Bayard Rustin, who of course is an authority on establishing "communities of love." Mr. Rustin was also allowed to accompany Dr. King to Oslo for the Prize; they go everywhere together.

Angelenos of all colors should keep their backs to the wall, until the verified departure of the King and the Thing.

It is unfortunately true that some American Negroes have suffered from injustice, and obviously true that the *few remnants* of this injustice must be erased.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it is equally and much more dangerously true that the "Civil Rights movement" which is supposedly designed to erase them *is* what we have said it is, *only* what we have said it is, and *nothing else but* what we have said it is.

The interesting question remains of why Dr. King does it.

It is remotely possible that Dr. King was not already a practicing Communist when he was selected to conduct the Montgomery Bus Boycott. That is possible.

If this was the case, there can be no doubt that he was broken in slowly, in the usual way, step by planned step, until the ultimate revelation, when it was fully explained to him what he had become.

Dr. King says he did it because he wanted to create a "community of love," whatever that is. He says he felt a moral obligation; that it was his duty. And most important, he says he wants nothing for himself. He couldn't care less

about material things, you see. He's above all that. In fact, we learn from Mrs. King, in *Redbook* for September, 1961:

> *There was a time when he was quite concerned about his personal appearance. Today I have to remind him that he needs a new suit. Our trip to India in 1959 to study Gandhi's independence movement made a deep impression on him. He became even more committed to non-violence and much less interested in material things. At times he has even talked seriously about whether or not he should own anything that's not absolutely necessary for the rest of the family.*

My goodness, he's quite a little gentleman.

In fact, we read in *Newsweek* for December 21, 1964:

> *To share his moment of triumph, Dr. King had brought with him the largest entourage in Nobel Prize history—some 26 relatives, friends, and aides. "We are all of us very poor people," said one, explaining that they had scraped together the money for the trip from savings accounts, pension funds, and "travel now, pay later" arrangements.*

Gosh! Ain't it terrible? The poor Negroes down in the South!

As it happens, ladies and gentlemen, the senior "Reverend" King, a Southern Negro, had earned the money down in the South to pay for his son's college education. Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. is a graduate of Antioch—that's right. *Commonweal* of June 10, 1960, tells us that the father of the "Reverend" Abernathy—King's colleague and cell mate—had his own *five hundred acre* plantation—in Alabama!

You know—this makes me mad! My father did not have money to send me to college and to graduate school. But I went. I invoked an unusual procedure—I worked. I drove a taxicab. My father also does not own a five hundred acre plantation. I bawled him out about it as soon as I got the news about the "Reverend" Abernathy. You see, I got all kinds of funny feelings in the "racial integrity." Maybe I'll go out and organize a spontaneous riot.

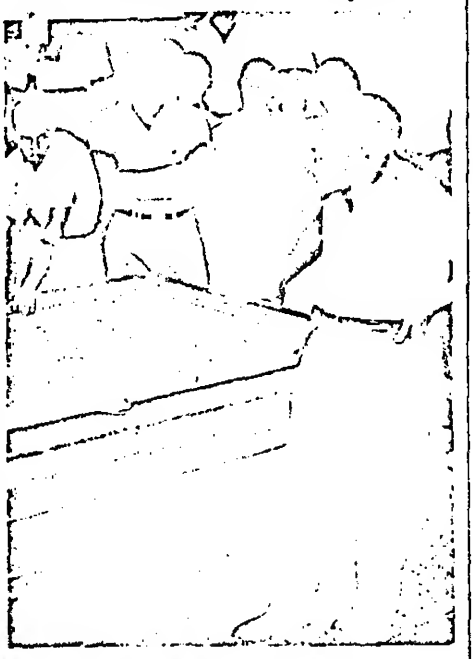
It's enough to make you wish you were a Negro down in the South.

Once again the fact is dramatically and irrevocably proved that Communism is not caused by "poverty," or by "hunger," or by "sickness," at all. The cause of Communism is so simple that many honest men have missed it, and many dishonest men have hidden it.

Communism is caused by criminals.

There is no other cause of Communism.

You see—as Dr. King is well aware—there are essentially two types of degenerate thug; the big timer, and the small timer. The small timer is represented



King recruits in Harlem

by a s[illegible]nen such as John Dillinger. Sure, John liked robbing and killing and beating people up—bad mannered stuff like that—but you must admit that at the mention of his name you can't help but feel a touching nostalgia. There was a refreshing sincerity about the man; he told you straight out what he wanted. He didn't claim that he was robbing you and beating you up for your good; he was perfectly pleased to admit that he was doing it for his own good.

That was his mistake.

A big timer would have known that the first thing to say was that he was doing it for you. They want nothing for themselves, this type. Everything they do is for your own good. Classic specimens of this variety are called Socialists, of course, and they include, for instance, the things known as Stalin and Hitler.

Whatever the type, they believe, because of their own insignificance, that it is impossible for men to deal fairly with each other, and that a man has only two real choices: whether to be master, or whether to be slave. Like all sure losers, they blame the "system" for their own insignificance. They talk only of power, and deal only in force.

All of which makes it now seem reasonable to theorize that as a smart, young man on the make, Dr. King quickly found out how the wind was blowing.

Ladies and gentlemen, the time has come. J. Edgar Hoover is wrong. Martin Luther King *isn't* the "most notorious liar in the country." He's the *biggest*. He isn't notorious enough. That this man can be not [illegible]y tolerated, but honored and admired, quoted and consulted—by the President of the United States—is a travesty compared with which that nemesis of the innocent known as Earl Warren can seriously be called a judge.

King has no real interest in the real welfare of black—or of white—Americans.

He is only interested in tricking them both into civil war—and in lifting their money.

He doesn't mind that it is exactly because of his own activities that Negroes aren't making the progress he complains they aren't.

He doesn't really mind that many Negroes are illiterate—as long as they register and vote for him.

What he really wants is to be a black plantation boss giving orders to "his people."

In a rational society, he would be a carny barker or a snake oil salesman in a crooked side show.

So let's do it. Let's do it now.

As you know, the origin of the exact science of ducknology is irrevocably lost in the mists of antiquity, although it is undoubtedly based on the master principles discovered by Aristotle—the first great extremist.

Let's apply them.

The Thing walks like a duck.

It talks like a duck.

It looks like a duck.

It quacks like a duck.

Ladies and gentlemen, there can be only one explanation. I can not even imagine any other explanation.

It's a duck. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

■ EAGLE ROCK—That Henry Cabot Lodge has come up with another plan for world peace. He says if we don't annoy them, the tyrants will soon get tired of being tyrannical. He says he's arrived at this conclusion after seeing a lot of the world. But heck, it don't sound as if he's even seen *Ben Hur*.

■ EAGLE ROCK—Why do co-workers always take up collections in the office for the girls who are going away to get married? Don't the dames who are permanently stuck there deserve *any* sympathy?

1965 Dwight Clear Associates

—JACK MOFFITT

9-19 (Rev. 11-10-65)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CHURCH CONFORMITY DECRIED BY DR. KING

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. declared in a sermon here yesterday that "slavery could not have lasted so long had not the church sanctioned it."

"No where is the tragic tendency to conform more evident than in the church," the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference told about 1,500 persons in the Riverside Church.

"Too often an institution serves to bless the majority opinion," he said. "We are still fighting wars because the church never took the stand against wars it should have. Today, when too many move to the rhythmic drum beat of the status quo, whoever would be a Christian must be a nonconformist."

In an interview after his sermon, Dr. King said he had spoken of the "church generally," which, he said, is acting like "a tail light instead of a headlight."

File 100-106670

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times 19
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Ex-Communist Assails Dr. King

Leonard Patterson, who said he was an American Communist party member from 1928 to 1937, denounced the civil rights movement and Dr. Martin Luther King as "under the direct leadership and influence of the Communist party" in a speech last night at Horace Mann Junior High School.

The speech was sponsored by the Truth About Civil Turmoil Committee of San Diego. Patterson called for increased police power to prevent riots like those in the Watts district of Los Angeles.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SAN DIEGO UNION
San Diego
California

Date: 1/21/66
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Norbert G. Mein
Title: LEONARD PATTERSON

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: San Diego

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MAR 4 1966

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NOT RECORDED
131 MAR 4 1966

0-19 (Rev. 11-30-65)

Dr. King: Change Chicago's Tune

By Hugh Hough

A Special Correspondent

CHICAGO.

An aid to Dr. Martin Luther King went apartment-hunting for the civil rights leader last week in slum neigborhoods on Chicago's West Side.

After several days of searching, the aid reported no progress.

"It's unbelievable," said the Rev. Bernard Lee, a special assistant to Dr. King. "Every apartment I checked was unlivable. The plumbing was bad or the heat was bad or the lights were bad. Sometimes everything was bad."

That report came as no surprise to Dr. King. He previously had branded Chicago's Negro slums as among the nation's worst and had vowed that he would live in a slum neighborhood while fighting Chicago's blight.

He put it this way on Jan. 7 in announcing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's first sustained effort in the North:

"Our primary objective will be to bring about the unconditional surrender of forces dedicated to the creation and maintenance of slums and ultimately to make slums a moral and financial liability upon the whole community.

PROTOTYPE

"We do not hold that Chicago is alone among cities with a slum problem, but certainly we know that slum conditions here are the prototype of those chiefly responsible for the Northern urban race problem."

Just how bad are the slums of Chicago's South and West Side ghettos?

Not as bad as they once were, say the city officials in charge of cleaning them up.

No better and no worse than the slums of other major U. S. cities, say urban experts who are untinged by boosterism.

Unlivable, say those who live in them.

In the last category is Mrs. Marilyn McClinton, 32, who recently protested to welfare officials about the seven-room $104-a-month South Side apartment rented by this mother with 14 children.

"There's no heat. There's no hot water, either. The only things we have a lot of are rats and roaches."

ONLY 1 BATH

Other protesters said five of the building's seven families share one bath, that sewage runs in the backyard.

Cherlene Griffin, 14, carried her sister, Felicia, 1, who, she said, had a bad cold and a stomach infection and could not be left at home.

"The doctor says it's so cold at our place that Felicia just stays cold all the time," she said.

It is in such buildings, according to Dr. King, that Negro migrants who once sang, "Going to Chicago, sorry, but I can't take you," now recite only words of despair.

The other, more hopeful side of Chicago's slum problem is presented in statistics offered by D. E. Mackelmann, Deputy Commissioner of Urban Renewal:

"In 1950, Chicago had 851,200 standard and 254,919 substandard housing units. By 1960 there were 1,045,294 standard and 169,664 substand units. The latest figures, for 1964, show 1,138,000 standard and 120,000 substandard units.

POISONING

"In other words, the number of substandard units has been reduced from 23 per cent in 1950 to less than 10 per cent in 1964. I feel we are making progress."

But another set of statistics—human statistics—tell a less cheerful story: in 1965, lead poisoning killed 16 children in Chicago, compared with eight in 1964. An undetermined number of children suffered permanent brain damage from lead poisoning caused by eating paint and plaster flakes.

The Illinois Council for Mentally Retarded Children said most of the deaths occurred in "slum areas where the buildings are old. The lead paint used decades ago had sunk deeply into the plaster and wood."

Between the hopeful view of urban renewer Mackelmann and the dismal view of Dr. King falls the neutral view of urban researcher John M. Ducey. He is co-ordinator of the graduate program in urban studies at Loyola University and president of a research agency, the Institute of Urban Life.

"I don't think the slum situation in Chicago is demonstrably better or worse than the situation in New York or Cleveland or Los Angeles or Detroit. There is no accurate way of measuring.

"There are different kinds of slums. New York has high density slums with lots of and

Tolson
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The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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eight-story walkups in Harlem; Chicago's slums are of medium density—the three and four-story buildings of the Lawndale community; Los Angeles, with a greater dispersion of population, has low-density slums. Most persons visiting Watts before the rioting didn't regard it as a slum, for that reason."

DISTRUST

But Mr. Ducey finds a common denominator in all slums—a mutual distrust between landlord and tenant.

"The landlords feel they might as well let the buildings rot because the tenants won't take care of them. The tenants feel there is no reason for taking care of the buildings because the landlords will cheat them anyway. Probably both sides are right."

Also common to slum areas, he said, are a high rate of unemployment, illegitimate births and school dropouts. And all of these contribute to housing decay.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Ducey feels a vigorous anti-poverty program promises best hope for eradication of slums.

Dr. King, pointing out that Chicago has a population of about 1 million Negroes, said he plans an anti-slum crusade that will truly make the city the "promised land" Southern migrants once dreamed about.

So far, Mayor Richard Daley has been restrained in his reaction to Dr. King's choice of Chicago as the first slum battleground.

The Mayor's strongest statement since Dr. King's announcement was an observation that Chicago sin't perfect—"nor is his (Dr. King's) City of Atlanta.

16

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Defends Proponent Of Draft Evasion

From Sun-Times Wires

ATLANTA — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Saturday that Negro state Rep-elect Julian Bond should not be barred from his legislative seat for siding with a Negro leader who advocated draft dodging.

Dr. King said Bond had a right to disagree with U.S. foreign policy, adding that the country approaches "a dangerous totalitarian periphery when dissent becomes synonymous with disloyalty."

Bond, one of 10 Negroes scheduled to be sitting in the Georgia Legislature when it convenes next Monday, got himself into hot water with the state's politicians this week when he said he agreed with a statement by John Lewis, head of the militant Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee.

Lewis urged his followers to avoid the draft and fighting in Viet Nam and devote themselves instead to the civil rights battle.

When Bond, who is information officer for SNCC, said he agreed with the aims of his leader, rural Georgia legislators immediately launched a drive to prevent Bond from taking his seat in the legislature.

Dr. King said Bond's objection to U.S. Viet Nam policy does not mean the 25-year-old Negro is disloyal. He said conscientious objection is a right under the Selective Service Act.

Dr. King, a Nobel Peace Prize winner who has advocated negotiating a peace to the war as quickly as possible, did not say whether he endorsed Lewis's stand.

In New York, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Saturday it would not go along with a statement opposing U.S. involvement in Viet Nam and

JULIAN BOND

encouraging civil rights workers to seek an alternative to the draft.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, said his organization "disassociates itself" from the official SNCC statement.

In another development the recently organized Committee to Save Negro Lives on Foreign and Domestic Battlefields announced plans Saturday for public gatherings in Washington Monday.

A. Kendall Smith, executive secretary of the New York City-based group, said the committee was formed this week after publication of statistics indicating that relatively more Negroes than whites are being drafted for military service.

69 FEB 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

41

CHICAGO SUNDAY SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 1-9-66
Edition: FOUR STAR
Author:
Editor: EMMETT DENNIS
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: or 100-35356
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 28 1966

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date December 8, 1965

To:

[X] Director FILE 100-106670

Att.: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

[ ] SAC _____ Title MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
IS-C

[ ] ASAC _____

[ ] Supv. _____

[ ] Agent _____

[ ] SE _____

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[ ] Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

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Attached is second of syndicated column which appeared in the "New York Amsterdam News," December 8, 1965. NYO will furnish the November copies as soon as they are secured.

SAC John J. Malone

____ See reverse side

Office New York

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Complexion Of Southern Justic

By MARTIN LUTHER KING, J

The all-white complexion of southern justice is graphically depicted by our friend, Attorney Charles Morgan. His portrayal is written up in the Southern Regional Council Report: "Southern Justice: An Indictment."

DR. KING

Attorney Morgan, defending a Negro charged with murder in 1963, filed a motion to squash the indictment in which he outlined his client's prospects. He wrote of the man's being arrested by white policemen, carried off in a segregated paddy wagon driven by a white man and locked up in a segregated jail staffed solely by whites. He was brought to trial in a courthouse inhabited by whites, in a segregated courtroom run by white officials, before a jury that almost certainly would be solidly white.

"If he receives the death penalty," Mr. Morgan wrote, "He will then be given a last meal by his white guards, visited by a white Chaplain, shaved by a white barber and taken by white guards to a yellow electric chair in Kilby Prison. . .the chair being the only facility in Alabama justice which is and has always been desegregated. . .a button or switch will be pressed or pulled by a white man, before white witnesses, and the condemned will die. Being in indigent circumstances, he will thereafter be buried in a potter's grave in a racially segregated cemetery, provided by the state of Alabama."

The segregated character that pervades southern justice runs all the way through the judicial system, extending from the lowest municipal courts all the way up to the federal bench.

Southern Regional Council Report on Justice states, "The 28 courts' court clerks and the 109 jury commissioners attached to the federal courts of the 11 states of the old confederacy are all solidly white — all appointed by the 65 white district judges.

Through these appointments, the judges build higher the walls of segregated justice."

Southern justice, then, which is characterized by obvious inequities is patently in violation of substantive justice.

Among the reforms which I

70 JAN 10 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

33 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NE

Date: 12/4/65
Edition:
Author: MARTIN LUTHER KING J
Editor:
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106670
Submitting Office: NYO

[X] Being Investigated

think are most feasible for correcting the contemporary brand of justice pervading the South are (1) the enactment of federal legislation which would make the murder or intimidation of a person in pursuit of constitutional rights a federal crime and (2) a congressional statute suspending the bewildering and undemocratic maze of local laws setting qualifications for jury service, establishing of federal standards for juror qualifications and providing for the sending in of federal officials to select and constitute jury panels in state as well as federal cases; (3) the employment of Negroes in every level of law enforcement agencies.

Because of the aforementioned problems and because of our belief in the majesty of just law and our love for America, we in SLCL have decided that we have no alternative but to mobilize massive demonstrations around the issue of segregated justice.

In order to arouse the conscience of the nation on this issue we will probably have to develop a Selma-Montgomery type march. Whatever it takes in terms of nonviolent direct action we are prepared to undertake it.

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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

N.J. Probes Phony King Write-in

By Jack Anderson

New Jersey authorities are about to open a political Pandora's box that Federal authorities have tried discreetly to keep shut.

Anderson

This is the case of the phony write-in campaign for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Negro civil rights hero, during the 1964 presidential race. There is evidence it was promoted, in part, by an official of the Republican National Committee in a last-minute effort to divert votes away from President Johnson.

The Justice Department looked at the case a year ago and decided it didn't violate any Federal statute, since Dr. King wasn't a formal candidate for President.

Government attorneys ignored the fact, however, that the write-in campaign was clearly intended to defeat President Johnson, not to elect Dr. King.

More than 1.4 million leaflets were distributed in Negro districts and radio announcements were broadcast in 11 cities, urging Negro voters to cast write-in ballots for Dr. King.

The leaflets were signed by the Committee for Negroes in Government, which also paid for the one-minute radio commercials. Some of these viciously attacked the President as anti-Negro and pro-lynching.

Scare Commercial

In one commercial, for example, a piercing scream was heard, then an anguished Negro voice cried: "My boy died because Lyndon Johnson voted against the antilynching law!"

The Committee for Negroes in Government was traced to Louisville, Ky. Its chairman, Thomas Frazier, turned out to be a laborer for the Louisville street repair department. The secretary, Oliver Miles, operated a city incinerator.

Investigation disclosed that Miles had paid $10,000 in cash to a Chicago advertising firm, Bozell and Jacobs, for the radio announcements.

The man who had ordered the leaflets, however, was Clay Claiborne, who happened to be Director of Minorities for the Republican National Committee. By an interesting coincidence, he also happened to be in Louisville two months before the 1964 election.

Yet President Johnson, who complained bitterly over the scurrilous 1964 campaign tactics, has shied away from taking action. Possible explanation: The case could lead to a grand jury investigation of election irregularities which would be bound to uncover Democratic as well as Republican violations.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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191 JAN 7 1966

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6 9 JAN 7 1966

Since the leaflets were printed in Atlantic City, however, the State of New Jersey went ahead with its own investigation. Last month, the state indicted Claiborne for failing to identify the origin of the leaflets. He pleaded not guilty and posted $5000 bond.

The trial, scheduled for Jan. 31 in Atlantic City, could have widespread political repercussions.

1966 Outlook

President Johnson's top advisers have taken a long look at the year ahead and turned in their prognostications. Here are some of the highlights:

The prospects for peace, as they see it, are poor. Ho Chi Minh, the aging leader of North Vietnam, is believed to be willing enough to negotiate. But he is surrounded by young hotheads who believe it would be a betrayal of Communist principles to talk peace.

More peace feelers likely will pass back and forth between Washington and Hanoi, but the White House doesn't expect peace in Vietnam during 1966.

The American commitment in South Vietnam probably will have to be doubled. This will mean higher taxes, bigger draft calls, and active duty for several more Reserve units.

Across the border from Vietnam, Communist China is making belligerent noises and menacing moves. Yet the fact remains that China is ringed by American bases from Thailand to Japan.

On Okinawa, the Marines are ready with plans for establishing a beachhead on the Chinese mainland in case of a military showdown. Red China is expected to continue roaring like a tiger but staying discreetly in its tank.

On Capitol Hill, Congress will concentrate less on passing new legislation than on investigating legislation already passed.

Both Congress and the President will study reports on civil rights violence to determine what must be done to discourage race riots and protect civil rights workers.

Both Congress and the President will also review foreign aid with a critical eye. They probably will slash funds for countries that continue to insult and abuse the United States.

The next attempted Communist takeover is expected in Guatemala. Communist guerrillas, led by a half-Chinese, Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, are terrorizing the countryside.

If the outlook seems gloomy, the President's advisers also foresee spectacular progress in space, science and medicine for the ultimate good of mankind.

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Jack Anderson, substituting for Drew Pearson, will discuss prospects of military involvement with Red China, over Radio WTOP tonight at 6:40.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Sets Drive

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will begin civil rights campaigning in Chicago during the first week of January, Albert A. Raby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community organizations, said last night.

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, plans to spend each Wednesday and Thursday in the city, but it is not yet certain whether he will be here on Jan. 5, Raby said.

The Rev. James Bevel, an aid of King's, and head of the West Side Christian parish, has been in Chicago preparing for the campaign, which will be King's first civil rights effort outside the south.

FBI
100-106670

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINO

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Edition: 3 STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: W.D. MAXWELL

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: or 100-35356

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UNDER INVESTIGATION

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191 JAN 7 1966

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Routing Slip
Filed (Rev. [illegible])

Date [illegible]

To:

[X] Director

FILE # [illegible]

Att.: [illegible]

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Title [illegible]

[ ] ASAC

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[ ] Agent

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[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

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A review of the [illegible] letter [illegible] 13, 1965, [illegible] did not appear [illegible] me.

NYO has [illegible] issues of [illegible].

SAC [illegible]

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Office [illegible]

51 DEC 29 1965

UPI-34
(RACIAL)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SOUGHT TO SPARK VOTING ENTHUSIASM LAST NIGHT HERE WHERE NEGRO LEADERS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT APATHY, NOT DISCRIMINATION, IS THEIR BIGGEST OBSTACLE.

KING TOLD A RALLY OF 500 PERSONS THAT "WE HOPE TO REGISTER 40,000 IN JEFFERSON (BIRMINGHAM) COUNTY. HE URGED NEGROES TO CAST ASIDE THEIR APATHY AND BECOME REGISTERED VOTERS.

"WHEN THE STATE LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLES THE NEXT TIME, WE'RE GOING TO PLAN STRATEGY FOR A MASSIVE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE IN ALABAMA'S LARGEST COUNTY.

THE REV. JOSEPH LOWERY, A KING AIDE IN BIRMINGHAM, SAID NEGROES TRAIL WHITE VOTERS BY MORE THAN 100,000 IN JEFFERSON COUNTY DESPITE THE LACK OF BARRIERS TO NEGRO VOTING.

-0-

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.--REP. CHARLES WELTNER, D-GA., TERMED THE KU KLUX KLAN "AN ENEMY OF SOCIETY, NOT BECAUSE OF WHAT KLANSMEN BELIEVED, BUT BECAUSE OF THEIR ACTIONS WHICH ARE SECRET AND CONSPIRATORIAL AND DO VIOLENCE TO OTHER PEOPLE."

-0-

ATLANTA--THREE NEGROES WERE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAPE OF TWO WHITE DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS WORKERS WHO LIVED IN A NEGRO NEIGHBORHOOD. THE GIRLS SAID THEY WERE FORCED AT GUNPOINT INTO A CAR WITH THE NEGROES.

-0-

SOUTH BEND, IND.--A GROUP OF YOUTHS IDENTIFIED AS STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME AND NEARBY ST. MARY'S COLLEGE STAGED A FAST MONDAY PROTESTING CENSURE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS.

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50 DEC 28 1965

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-64)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judgment against King ruled valid

BY DAN DOWE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 11 — The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday upheld contempt of court judgments against Martin Luther King and four other civil rights leaders leveled in Birmingham in 1963.

The defendants were accused of violating a temporary injunction by Jefferson County Circuit Court against parading without a permit and engaging in other protest demonstrations during Birmingham's racial troubles two years ago.

NAMED WITH King were the Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy, A. D. King, Wyatt Tee Walker and F. L. Shuttlesworth.

The Supreme Court ruling quashed contempt judgments against three other defendants on grounds that they were not properly served with copies of the injunction. They were N. H. Smith Jr., Andrew Young and James Bevel.

The 27-page Supreme Court opinion, written by Associate Justice James S. Coleman, noted that the Negro ministers claimed the temporary injunction was void because the Birmingham ordinance regulating street parades violated constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly.

But the opinion also observed that the civil rights leaders made no attempt to contest the injunction in court after they had been served with the order.

"INSTEAD, petitioners deliberately defied the order of the court and did engage in and incite others to engage in mass street parades without a permit," the opinion stated.

It cited several U. S. Supreme Court opinions that held preliminary injunctions must be obeyed until they are reversed.

Justice Coleman's opinion said the Jefferson Circuit Court "had the duty and authority . . . to determine the validity" of Birmingham's parade ordinance.

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 28 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Date: 12-11-65
Edition: Red Star Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: [illegible] DENIES [illegible] CLAIMS, BIRMINGHAM, [illegible] 1-2-63.
Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: [illegible]
[ ] Being Investigated

FD-355 (Rev. 7-16-61)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Give it a Try

MARTIN LUTHER King recently said that if the House Committee on Un-American Activities were to conduct an investigation of Communist infiltration into civil rights organization, it (HUAC) would face annihilation.

He said any such inquiry "would serve to mobilize many forces to get rid of the most un-American of all American organizations.

LETS' GIVE IT a try. Let's see if a HUAC investigation of Communist infiltration into some of the civil rights organizations would bring about "annihilation" of HUAC or whether it would bring about annihilation of those so-called rights groups that are infected with Communist infiltration.

We suspect King might be in for a complete surprise as the result of a thorough examination of the workings of many of these more militant civil rights organizations. And we believe it would be well for HUAC to take up King's challenge.

KING SAID HE personnally objected to the committee because "it smears any movement which seeks to make integration a reality." We wonder if King read of the recent HUAC look into the Ku Klux Klan. Probably not, for when people crave headlines, they seldom read a newspaper to find out what's going on in the world, but only to see if their name appears.

WHILE KING is completely inaccurate in his guess of what a HUAC investigation would do to HUAC's future, he is correct that such any inquiry would serve to mobilize many forces to get rid of HUAC.

If HUAC began taking a deep look into the movement, the Communists, the ultra-liberals and all the rest who would fear to have their laundry hang out in view of the American public would mobilize all the force possible to try to stop any investigation.

Give it a try. Let HUAC conduct a full investigation of the rights movement and let America see what really happens as a result of the revelations HUAC could make.

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 23 1965

53 DEC 27 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:
Edition:
Author:
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Negroes Speak Out Against Viet War; Related to Rights

By T. R. BASSETT

THE JOHNSON Administration's escalation of the unpopular war in Vietnam catapulted the issue of peace to the fore in the Negro Freedom Movement.

Ending the senseless U.S. intervention in Vietnam became an issue at conventions of civil rights groups since the escalation. Prominent Negro leaders have expressed their opposition. Indeed, "bring the troops back from Vietnam and send them to Alabama and Mississippi to protect the embattled Negro people" has become a popular expression among Negro freedom fighters.

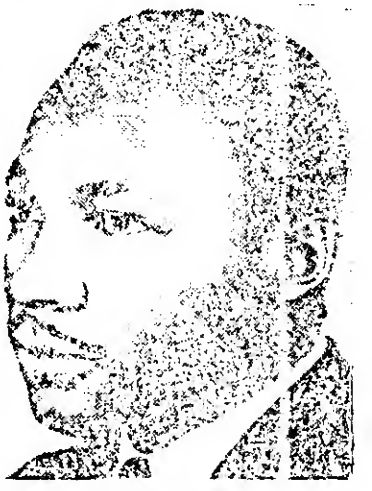
Resistance by Negro soldiers was also brought to light recently when four were court-martialed for refusing to obey orders to accompany their units to Vietnam.

Three of the men were demoted from private first class to private, with all of their pay and allowances forfeited. On completion of their sentences in Saigon they will be discharged and begin serving sentences of from two to ten years.

The three are Percy L. Green, 24 years old, of Chicago; Harold J. Brown, 22, of Stanford, Fla., and David Clark, 26, of Coral Gables, Fla.

A consistent voice for peace among the Negro people has been the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Just last week he reiterated



REV. KING

his call for peace in a sermon before 5,000 persons at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. He made an ardent plea to "stop the bombing in Vietnam."

"We've got to get together and say to the government: 'There's something wrong in Vietnam. . . . We've got to have a negotiated settlement'."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner added:

"The Vietnams of the world are a reminder to us that the clouds of another war are hovering very low."

RELATED

Noting the interrelationship between the civil rights struggle and the fight for peace, Dr. King said:

"We cannot separate the two. What will it profit us to fight for and achieve integrated lunch counters if there is not a world to live in."

In September, Dr. King, in a 70-minute talk with Arthur Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, urged the U.S. Government to make an unequivocal statement of its willingness to negotiate with the Vietcong. He also called for the seating of

58 DEC 3 1965

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

People's China in the UN.

Earlier, in his keynote speech to more than 1,000 delegates to the ninth annual convention of the SCLC in Birmingham, Dr. King called for a peace parley among the leaders of all sides in the Vietnam War. He announced he would write to heads of states to further negotiations.

The SCLC convention, in its resolutions gave implied approval to Dr. King's peace moves but noted that its limited resources compelled the organization to continue concentrating on the civil rights drive. However, the resolution significantly declared:

". . . In the event of perilous escalation of the Vietnam war, we respect the right of Dr. King and the administrative council to alter this course in the interest of the survival of mankind and turn the full resources of our organization to the cessation of bloodshed and war."

OTHER GROUPS

Delegates to the 23rd annual convention of the Congress of Racial Equality, held during the first week in July, approved a resolution calling for a cessation of the bombing and an end to the Vietnam war through a negotiated peace. The convention, however, on a plea by James Farmer, CORE's national director, reversed the action, explaining that although he personally was in favor of the resolution, he believed it unwise tactically for the organization to adopt it.

The same sentiment for ending the war in Vietnam existed at the 56th National Convention of the NAACP in Denver, held in July. However, the resolution failed to carry when a delegate presented not only an advanced resolution calling for withdrawal of U.S. forces, but presented it in a bungling and antagonizing fashion.

Earlier in May, Negro trade unionists at the 5th annual convention of the Negro American Labor Council urged the end of the war in Vietnam through a negotiated peace.

Another expression of the increased recognition of the link between the civil rights movement and the struggle for peace was the joint rally of some 30 church, civil rights, and labor groups held in New York City on June 8, attended by more than 17,500 persons.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the Randolph Institute, and deputy organizer of the August, 1963, March on Washington, told the rally that the civil rights movement must join with all other elements in our society to end the war in Vietnam.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., observed: "For what doth it profit a nation to gain civil rights for all its citizens if there is not a world to exercise these rights in."

Other civil rights leaders to the fore in the struggle to end the war in Vietnam are Robert Parris of the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; and Dr. Carleton Goodlett, member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council. Dr. Goodlett is also editor of The Sun Reporter in San Francisco.

Negro leaders who deny a link between the civil rights struggle and the fight for peace are Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, and Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Dr. King Warns Probers of Boomerang

OBJECTS TO RIGHTS INQUIRY

By Dom. Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. yesterday declared that if the House Un-American Activities Committee conducts an investigation of the civil-rights movement, the investigation could bring about the end of the committee.

His remarks were made in response to a statement by Rep. Edwin Willis, committee chairman, indicating that the committee may investigate infiltration of the civil-rights movement by subversive elements.

In an interview early this week with KLFY-TV, Lafayette, La., Rep. Willis said the committee, currently in recess during a long-running investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, is "not about to lose sight of our jurisdiction in all areas of subversive activities."

The Louisiana Democrat said the KKK hearings "have not only torn the veil off the so-called Invisible Empire, but have uncovered strange bedfellows under the sheet, indeed. For example, Martin Luther King, Farmer (James Farmer, head of CORE), the Communists, the wizards of the Ku Klux Klan, they are all in the same bed opposing the hearings."

Rep. Willis has previously implied that the Un-American Activities Committee might look into the civil-rights movement, but had never gone so far as in the KLFY-TV interview.

Yesterday, Dr. King told the Herald Tribune he was not opposed to the KKK investigation as such, but was strongly against the Un-American Activities Committee conducting the inquiry, because of its long history of abusing witnesses and their Constitutional privileges," he said. "It smears any movement which seeks to make integration a reality."

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said a committee investigation of the civil-rights movement "would serve to mobilize many forces to get rid of this most un-American of all American organizations."

He said he was certain that other rights leaders would take an equally strong stand against the committee.

"I felt this was exactly where the whole thing would lead when they announced the Ku Klux Klan hearings," he added.

Other rights spokesmen ridiculed HUAC investigation.

"We expected it, so it doesn't bother us," commented Marion Barry, head of the Washington office of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.

"Most of the people on the committee are racists or ultra-conservatives—including Willis," she said.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, remarked, "Nothing the House Un-American Activities Committee would do surprises me."

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The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Taxpayers' Funds Used To Teach Race Hate Key To Red Take-Over Under Great Society

AN EDITORIAL

The key Communists are using to unlock the door to destroy America is to create enough hate in hearts of Negroes against the white majority. To see that taxpayers' money is being used by the federal government to aid such hate teachings of one race against the other is a disgrace on every American soldier alive or dead, all who voted to elect the "Great Socity" — all Americans.

In New York, LeRoi Jones has founded a theater-school for Negro youth. Its theme is hate "whitey" a term used by small black Communists front extremists. A photo of a Negro race hate peddler who was shot to death while he was setting up a group of his own after leaving another as its No. 2 man, hangs on the wall for students to honor. Johnson's anti-poverty has given this project $40,000.00.

Martin Luther King has been loud in speaking out, asking to withhold federal funds from schools that are not integrated, and Mr. Johnson has done the same. While slow to comply with federal laws, these American schools which civil rights leaders and Mr. Johnson howled about were not teaching hate to aid a Communist-inspired Negro revolution to overthrow the Nation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 BUTLER COUNTY AMERICAN, Hamilton, Ohio

Date: 12/31/65
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: Alvin D. Smith
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 157-0
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

1 Items Investigated

INDEXED
191 JAN 27 1966

A Peoria, Ill. citizen — John E. Schmidt — writes: "Can you imagine the cries of outrage if tax money was used to run a theater project for the KKK and rightly so. But why is the use of tax money to support LeRoi Jones not condemned from the White House?"

The action of president King always overlooks protesting against anything whenever it aids the Communist conspiracy. Since the Good Book says actions speak louder than words, we see once again J. Edgar Hoover's words come true which called King a "notorious liar." For Mr. Johnson's silence, we turn again to read the book, — "A Texan Looks At Lyndon."

Stop Communism

With Americanism

UPI-41

(KING)

NEW YORK--CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., FRIDAY NIGHT ASSAILED SOUTH AFRICA FOR REVIVING "THE NIGHTMARISH IDEOLOGY AND PRACTICES OF NAZISM" AND CRITICIZED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR NOT TAKING A STRONGER STAND AGAINST THAT NATION'S POLICY OF WHITE SUPREMACY.

KING, SPEAKING AT A HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS FOR VICTIMS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S STRINGENT RACIAL POLICIES, CALLED FOR A "UNITED FRONT ACROSS THE WORLD AGAINST RACISM AND INJUSTICE."

NOTING THAT THE U.S. MOVED WITH ENERGY "WHEN IT REACHED A DUBIOUS CONCLUSION THAT OUR INTERESTS WERE THREATENED IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC," KING ASKED WHY SIMILAR ENERGY IS NOT APPLIED IN THE FORM OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

U. S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA, KING SAID, "IS THE SHAME OF OUR NATION." HE SAID THE UNITED STATES IS "OBJECTIVELY AN ALLY OF THIS MONSTROUS GOVERNMENT IN ITS GRIM WAR WITH ITS OWN BLACK PEOPLE."

12/11--TS1150PES

1 Xerox copy file

51 DEC 23 1965

-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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Dr. King Citation Upheld in Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) The Alabama Supreme Court upheld contempt citations today against the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, A. D. King, Wyatt Tee Walker and the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth.

At the same time, the court threw out similar citations against the Revs. James Bevel and Andrew Young, both aides to Dr. King.

The citations stemmed from a 1963 temporary injunction issued against Dr King and other prohibiting civil rights marches without first acquiring parade permits from the city of Birmingham.

The civil rights leaders were sentenced to five days in jail and fined $50 each.

In today's lengthy decision, the court pointed out the civil rights leaders did not file a petition to have the injunction voided

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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New York Journal-American
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NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 22 1965

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DEC 23 1965

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UPI-155
(KING)
GREENSBORO, ALA.--A THREE CAR CARAVAN IN WHICH DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS TRAVELING WAS STOPPED FOR SPEEDING IN ALABAMA TUESDAY AND THE DRIVERS FINED A TOTAL OF $175.

KING WAS EN ROUTE FROM EUTAW TO SELMA AT THE CONCLUSION OF A TWO-DAY SPEAKING TOUR OF ALABAMA WHEN THE ARRESTS WERE MADE. POLICE CHARGED THE THREE DRIVERS WITH DRIVING 50 MPH IN A 40 MPH SPEED ZONE.

THE REV. ANDREW YOUNG OF ATLANTA, KING'S TOP AIDE, JAMES E. BULLOCK OF MACON AND ROBERT D. FITCH OF BERKELEY, CALIF., PLEADED GUILTY. YOUNG, BECAUSE OF A NOTATION ON HIS GEORGIA LICENSE LISTING A PRIOR SPEEDING VIOLATION, WAS FINED $75. THE OTHER TWO WERE FINED $50 EACH.

1278--N734PES

5 '7 DEC 30 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

DR. KING TO PROTEST ALABAMA JUSTICE

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Dec. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, announced today that he would start a tour of five Alabama "Black Belt counties" tomorrow to protest "segregated justice."

He said last week's convictions of four segregationists in two Alabama civil rights slayings were "encouraging," but that civil rights organizations "have to keep the pressure on" to win basic court reforms.

His schedule calls for speeches in Greenville in Butler County, Jackson in Sumter County and York in Clarke County tomorrow. He plans to speak in Eutaw in Greene County and at Selma in Dallas County on Tuesday.

His speech in Selma will coincide with the opening of the trial of three Selma white men charged with the murder last spring of the Rev. James J. Reeb, a civil rights worker and Unitarian minister from Boston.

Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been attempting since early November to lay the groundwork for massive demonstrations in Alabama against the "failure of Southern courts to provide equal justice for Negroes."

In addition to calling for new Federal laws requiring proportional representation of Negroes on Southern juries, Dr. King said, his speeches will also attack the "failure of the Federal Government to fully implement the voting rights act."

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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Dr. King Defends Peace-Seekers

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said tonight the danger of the United States plunging deeper into the war in Vietnam is increasing "because those who would question it as a policy are being subjected to intensified attack."

Dr. King said "an ugly, repressive sentiment to silence peace-seekers is assuming shape, one which depicts advocates of immediate negotiations under terms of the Geneva agreement as quasi-traitors, fools or venal enemies of our soldiers and institutions."

The Southern civil rights leader spoke at the annual dinner of the Synagogue Council of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he received the group's Judaism and World Peace Award.

NOV 8

187 DEC 26 1966

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0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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Judaism Peace Award to Dr. King

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The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Nobel Peace Prize Winner, will receive the Judaism and Peace Award of the Synagogue Council of America at the council's annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow evening.

"In honoring Dr. King," said Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen, of Chicago, council president, "the Jewish community expresses its tribute to a man who exemplifies qualities of personal courage, responsible leadership and dedication to prophetic ideals; . . . Also we reaffirm the commitment of the Jewish religious community to the struggle of American Negroes for justice and equality."

The Judaism and Peace Award consists of a bronze sculpture by Butinsky of the Prophet Isaiah "beating swords into ploughshares." It has been awarded only to two others—former President Eisenhower and President John F. Kennedy (posthumously).

The Synagogue Council will present also tomorrow its annual Statesman Awards to three Jewish leaders for religious dedication, community service and devotion to country. The winners are Samuel Rothstein, Brooklyn attorney and pillar of Conservative Judaism; Israel Berman, Orthodox leader; and former New York Supreme Court Justice, Emil N. Baar, statesman of Reform Judaism.

Joseph M. Proskauer, former New York Supreme Court Justice and honorary president of the American Jewish Committee, will speak on the meaning of the Vatican (Ecumenical) Council's declaration on the Jews at a luncheon forum tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. at the Plaza Hotel.

Judge Proskauer has been a leader in Jewish-Catholic relations since the days of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and his candidacy for the Presidency in 1928, when Judge Proskauer declared that the authority of the Roman Catholic Church applied only to its own members and that American Roman Catholics supported the doctrine of separation of church and state.

Last spring Judge Proskauer declared the Vatican statement on the Jews, then awaiting formal approval by the Council, was "the greatest possible step forward for the cause of human brotherhood."

He served as president of the American Jewish Committee from 1943 to 1949, years of the birth of the United Nations and of the State of Israel.

Joining Judge Proskauer in tomorrow's forum will be Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of Interreligious Affairs for the American Jewish Committee, who will discuss implementation of the declaration on the Jews.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 27 1965

FD-350 (4-3-65)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Author Says Few Negroes Respect King; Prefer Powell

NEW YORK — Claude Brown, the 28-year-old Negro whose book on Harlem, "Manchild in the Promised Land," has become a bestseller, said today that few Negroes "respect" Martin Luther King, "except little old colored ladies in the churches."

Brown said that most Negroes prefer a man like Adam Clayton Powell to the current leaders of the civil rights movement.

Brown was quoted in an article appearing in the current issue of Look Magazine.

"There is no Negro leader who can speak for the masses," Brown commented in the article.

"No one respects Martin Luther King . . . Dealing with King, the whites could afford to ignore the Negro, ignore the people who really had the problems. King has helped the white power structure delude itself. And King even deluded himself."

Brown added that "too long a time, the power structure has been sitting down talking to Martin Luther King, when they should have been talking to Malcolm X."

Brown said that Negroes now look to men like Congressman Adam Clayton Powell to lead them.

The Look article quoted Brown on Powell:

"White people, especially the liberals, don't seem to know what Adam Clayton Powell is all about. It's simple. He's doing all the crazy and exciting and rebellious things the Harlem Negroes want to do.

"He lives out their fantasies. They don't give a damn what he does in Congress. He's Mr. Charisma. He's got the scene wrapped up."

53 DEC 22 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

Date: 12-4-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: BARRY L. LEAVELL
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office:

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-54)

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IN THE NATION

King Hits Rights Probe

Atlanta, Dec. 2 (AP)—Martin Luther King Jr. said today that if the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigates the civil rights movement, it could well mean the end of the committee. "I've been strongly opposed to using the machinery of the federal government to perpetuate the false notion that Communiss have infiltrated the civil rights movement," said King in an interview.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The Baltimore Observer
People's World
Date

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 12-2-65
FROM N.Y. HERALD
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 28 1965

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-61)

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Strip Tease

Having demonstrated its concern for the colored man by disrobing a covey of Ku Klux Klansmen along its investigatory runway, the House Committee on Un-American Activities now proposes, with its own peculiar brand of even-handedness, to unmask the civil rights movement. It proposes, in short, to return to its customary pastime of searching for subversives. HUAC Chairman Willis observed the other day that his Committee's hearings on the Klan "have uncovered strange bedfellows under the sheet indeed. For example, Martin Luther King, Farmer (James Farmer of CORE), the Communists, the wizards of the Ku Klux Klan, they are all in the same bed opposing the hearings." Count this newspaper in, too, please.

To Mr. Willis, no doubt, the civil rights movement's attack on segregation seems of itself subversive. He is entitled to his opinion, of course. It seems plain to us, however, that he is not entitled to use the congressional power of investigation—a power necessarily related to and rooted in the power to legislate—for the purpose of smearing lawful voluntary associations he happens to dislike. If the House of Representatives allows the investigating power to be misused in this way, it will injure its own good name. The power to investigate was meant to accomplish something more than a vulgar and meaningless strip tease.

TOP CLIPPING
DATED
FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REC 58

UPIA90
(RACIAL)

CINCINNATI--A NEGRO NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, HAS DENOUNCED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AS AN AGITATOR WHO "HAS DONE NOTHING BUT INFURIATE THE WHITE PEOPLE."

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, SYNDICATED COLUMNIST AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, DECLARED THAT KING DID NOTHING TO MERIT THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. SCHUYLER SPOKE LAST NIGHT AT NOTRE DAME ACADEMY IN NEARBY PARK HILLS, KY., BEFORE THE GREATER CINCINNATI AMERICAN OPINION SPEAKERS BUREAU.

"THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IS NOTHING BUT A GIMMICK ANYWAY," SCHUYLER SAID. "I DON'T SEE WHAT MARTIN LUTHER KING DID FOR WORLD PEACE. HE DIDN'T DO ANYTHING FOR DOMESTIC PEACE."

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NATCHEZ, MISS.--CITY OFFICIALS AND NEGRO LEADERS ANNOUNCED TODAY AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN THIS OLD RIVER CITY AND A CRIPPLING ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF WHITE MERCHANTS WAS CALLED OFF.

"WE HAVE HAD A PERIOD OF TRIAL, TRIBULATION AND HARDSHIPS," SAID MAYOR JOHN O NOSSER. "I HOPE AND PRAY THAT TODAY IS THE END OF THIS PERIOD."

THE JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ISSUED BY NOSSER AND CHARLES EVERS, NEGRO STATE FIELD SECRETARY FOR THE NAACP.

EVERS SAID THE NAACP WOULD "LIFT THE BOYCOTT AS SUCH" WHICH WAS IMPOSED IN SEPTEMBER DURING A STEPPED UP CIVIL RIGHTS DRIVE FOLLOWING THE BOMBING OF A LOCAL NEGRO LEADER'S CAR.

HOWEVER, EVERS SAID THE NAACP WOULD CONDUCT A "SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN" AGAINST WHITE-OWNED STORES WHICH HAD STILL REFUSED TO HIRE OR UPGRADE NEGRO EMPLOYES. HE SAID 23 STORES HAD AGREED DURING RECENT WEEKS TO HIRE OR UPGRADE NEGROES. HE DID NOT SAY HOW MANY STORES WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN.

12/3--GE145P

REC 58

FD-35 (Rev. 7-16-61)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King to Receive Peace Award

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Nobel Peace Prize winner, will receive the "Judaism and World Peace Award" from the Synagogue Council of America, Sunday at the council's annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

He will be cited for "personal courage, responsible leadership and dedication to prophetic ideas." The award has been presented only twice before, to Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

Date: 12/3/65
Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SI-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106670
Submitting Office: NYO

[ ] Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 16 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King No Peacemaker, Visiting Negro Editor Says

A Negro newspaperman charged here Thursday that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has contributed nothing to world peace—but plenty to confusion.

"The Nobel Peace Prize is nothing but a gimmick anyway," George S. Schuyler, syndicated columnist and associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, said of the $54,600 award given America's leading civil rights worker in 1964.

"I don't know of anything Martin Luther King has done but infuriate the white people," Mr. Schuyler added in an interview. "I don't see what he did for world peace; he didn't do anything for domestic peace."

The visitor also denounced detractors of the John Birch Society. "You notice they (detractors) haven't been specific . . . they've just intimated the society is subversive," said Mr. Schuyler, himself a member of the controversial group.

"I joined the John Birch Society about six months ago," he said. "But in spirit I've been a member for about six years."

MR. SCHUYLER, whose columns have appeared in The Enquirer from time to time, was in Cincinnati for two speaking engagements. At noon he addressed the Young Americans for Freedom at the University of Cincinnati. In the evening he appeared before the Greater Cincinnati American Opinion Speakers Bureau at Notre Dame Academy, Park Hills, Ky.

Mrs. Robert Goetz, chairman of the latter group, newly-formed here to promote American ideals, later said it was not unusual for a Negro to belong to the John Birch Society.

She said her organization was considering bringing to Greater Cincinnati next spring Julia Brown, Cleveland, described as the only Negro who is an ex-member of the Communist party. Miss Brown has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

MR. SCHUYLER was particularly critical of the way he said Negroes were permitting themselves to be "duped" by Communists "who want to bring civil war to the United States."

"Of course the Communists wouldn't suffer" he declared, adding, "The Negroes would."

He said he felt his position against what he calls the Negro "civil disobedience movement" had been vindicated. The demonstrations are dying down, he asserted. "You don't hear of these daily demonstrations."

Negro organizations have found that older persons will have nothing to do with demonstrations, Mr. Schuyler declared. They have to rely on "the youngsters and shallow-pates," he added.

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which the visitor said he helped guide for 10 years, received some praise.

"NAACP has got something to show for its work," he said, noting that it was responsible for winning points in the courts, where he feels issues should be taken.

Mr. Schuyler also said the NAACP was the only civil rights group getting its support from members' fees.

When told that the NAACP was demonstrating in Cincinnati as he talked, Mr. Schuyler said the organization had to have some demonstrations because it was "fearful it would lose some following."

He said he was well aware that his position would not be popular with some people. "Nobody likes to have an expose," he declared.

53 JAN 1 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 12/3/65
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Brady Black
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
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or
Classification: 100-14700
Submitting Office: Cincinnati
Being Investigated

REC- 80

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 22 1965

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

King Scores Rights Probe Hint by Willis

Herald Tribune News Service

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King said yesterday that if the House Committee on Un-American Activities conducts an investigation of the civil rights movement it could spell the end of the congressional group.

Dr. King's remarks were made in response to a statement by Chairman Edwin Willis indicating that the Committee may investigate the infiltration of subversive elements in the civil rights movement.

In a Louisiana television interview early this week, Willis said his Committee's hearings on the Ku Klux Klan "have uncovered strange bedfellows under the sheet indeed. For example, Martin Luther King, Farmer (James Farmer of CORE), the Communists, the wizards of the Ku Klux Klan, they are all in the same bed opposing the hearings."

(In a telephone interview from New Orleans, Willis said he had noted in his statement that he did not mean to draw any "odious comparisons" about the critics of the Klan investigation. He said he had merely named those who supported the inquiry—including President Johnson and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover—and those who opposed it.)

Dr. King said the Committee "smears any movement which seeks to make integration a reality." He predicted that a Committee investigation of the civil rights movement would boomerang and "would serve to mobilize many forces to get rid of this most un-American of all American organizations."

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TOP CLIPPING
DATED
FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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New York Herald Tribune
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New York Daily News
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The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Denounced By 'Bama Cleric

REC- 13

Violence His Aim, Minister Charges

Things were getting along fine in the South "until civil rights advocates, such as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, came along and aggravated matters," a Birmingham, Ala., clergyman said here.

Mr. Griswold

The Rev. Ferrell Griswold accused Dr. King, who received the Nobel Peace Prize last year, of "trying to promote violence in the South."

Mr. Griswold, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Manor Heights in Birmingham, spoke at the Hilton Hotel last night in a program sponsored by the American Opinion Forum. The title of his talk was, "Is Organized Religion Promoting Communist Objectives?"

His capsule answer, given in an interview, was yes.

A member of the John Birch Society who also serves on the staff of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, Mr. Griswold charged that the National Council of Churches is pro-Communist because it advocates civil rights.

He also said he believed that some "top level members" of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are Communists.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pittsburgh Press
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: 11/30/65
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: W. W. FORSTER
Title: REV. FERRELL GRISWOLD

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Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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TOP CLIPPING
DATED 12 2 6
FROM N.Y. [illegible]
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 28 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Time For Negroes To Speak Out And Act Against That Which Seeks To Kill Freedom

AN EDITORIAL

Thousands of Negroes holding good jobs on merit — successful Negro farmers and millions of others who know that the laws of the land are for civil rights, are now seeing thru Martin Luther King's hate-breeding activities which aid Communism's program to not only take away progress made in civil rights but destroy the U.S. Constitution.

Instead of urging Negroes to give thanks for their many blessings which should spur them to support a strong U.S. policy against Communism in Viet Nam, at home and the world over, King, in a plea to Negroes at the Abysinnian Baptist Church in New York urged them to support his proposal — a negotiated peace — for ending the war in Viet Nam which is exactly what Communists advocate.

Seeing that many Negroes are now aware that his civil rights leadership has not been for the betterment of race relations, but to destroy the Nation, King makes a turn, saying, in the past Negroes have devoted their efforts to civil rights. "But the peace and civil rights cannot be separated."

And then, King said, "We've got to get together and say to the government there's something wrong in Viet Nam, and we've got to have a negotiated settlement."

Sounds like a Communist voice

57 DEC 23 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Butler County American Hamilton, Ohio

Date: November 27, 1965
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: Alvin D. Smith
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: IS - C
or
Classification: 100-14700
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 22 1965

to us. How about you?

More than anyone else — President Johnson encouraged King in defying law and order. We wonder if the "Freedom Now" leader whose activities whipped up rioting in Los Angeles and New York is now working to crystalize sentiment for a negotiated peace on Red terms while LBJ's Administration conducts a no-win policy with the lives of American boys. The big majority of the American people — white and Negro — are solid for a strong U.S. policy in Viet Nam but King did not say that. Why?

And finally, King attempted to frighten Negroes by saying, "What good is integrated schools if we have no world left to live in." He never mentioned U.S. power to destroy the Communist world. He was, in fact telling Negroes that it better to be Red than dead. For the freedom we enjoy as Negroes, as one of them, I can call him a straight-out "notorious liar." We are not going to throw away the U.S. Constitution even if he was successful in misleading a few gullibles, until now, as Castro did the Cubans.

In order that more Negroes who yearn for full civil rights — and rightly so — may get the truth how their aspirations have been misused by King and others — a program in simple words to them is badly needed. So-called "liberal" forces have failed. Its the job of Conservatism to knock out this brazen ADA Washington Administrations' something-for-nothing philosophy which provided the soil from which "Lucifer" King grew.

The time has come for Negroes to not only speak out against that which is seeking to put them back into a new type of slavery, but embrace Conservatism which advocates civil rights, on merit for all, that the country they know will survive, according rights to both minorities and majorities.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Still Much to Do In Rights Crusade, Dr. King Declares

BY JOHN MUELLER
Free Press Staff Writer

The Rev. Martin Luther King said Thursday night the Negro is "far from the Promised Land in civil rights and we intend to work harder."

"The heat cannot be off," the Nobel Peace Prize winner declared. "We've got to put on more heat, but it must be nonviolent."

King made the statements at a news conference at Cobo Hall preceding a $15-a-plate dinner honoring Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., (D., Detroit). Proceeds of the dinner, attended by more than 1,000, were to go to King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

* * *

THE MAIN EFFORT in the civil rights struggle, Dr. King said, should be directed toward "enforcing what we already have."

"I think there is still need for more enforcement," he declared. "I feel much more can be done."

The dinner was picketed by a group of 35 members of the right wing organization Breakthrough. The pickets carried placards describing King as "an enemy of America" and a "parrot of Communism."

Donald Lobsinger, a spokesman for Breakthrough, said the demonstration was to protest statements he attributed to King calling for an end to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"We're trying to expose him (King) to the American people as an imposter," Lobsinger said. "He is not a peacemaker at all. He is an appeaser."

* * *

KING TOOK note of the pickets when he entered the hall but made no comment. There were no incidents. A police detail of a dozen men stood by.

In his speech King said the world suffers from three great evils: racial injustice, poverty and war.

He said racial segregation was finished in the United States and he urged increased minimum wages and "massive public works programs" to combat poverty with full employment.

Of the last evil, King said: "We must disarm the whole world. It is no longer a choice between violence and nonviolence and nonviolence. It is a choice between nonviolence or nonexistence."

Among those at the dinner were former Gov. G. Mennen Williams, now U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs; Councilman James Brickley, and the Rev. Nicholas Hood Negro Councilman-elect.

Dr. King shook hands with Mr. Hood and told him: "You're making us all proud."

Mr. Hood said of his election: "It even surprised me."

King will go to Chicago Friday.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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U.S. Murder Law Asked by King in Cobo Hall Speech

By JOSEPH STRICKLAND

Dr. Martin Luther King in a speech at Cobo Hall last night called for an end to war, race discrimination and poverty, and a federal law against murder.

Approximately 2,000 persons heard the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference make an impassioned plea for "a system of justice in the South where murder becomes a federal offense."

The occasion was a testimonial dinner honoring Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., Detroit Democrat. Most in attendance paid $15, with proceeds going to Dr. King's organization.

King said there are three things that plague modern man, —racial discrimination and injustice, poverty and war.

CITES 26 MURDERS

"In a nation founded on the principle that all men are created equal, people are still arguing that the color of a skin distinguishes the strength of his character," he observed.

"We have made progress, we can see it, but still 26 civil rights workers, Negro and white, have been murdered in the South and there has been only one conviction and that man only served six months in jail.

"There is a lily white system of justice in the South and we must rectify that. We must make all murder a federal crime.

"We must have some Negro jury commissioners and these commissioners will determine the juries who hear cases."

SPURS POVERTY WAR

King said 10 million Americans are still earning $3,000 or less annually.

"This war on poverty," King said, "is a war in which we cannot afford to have any conscientious objectors."

Great steps, he asserted, have "been made in eradicating this evil, but we must continue because if we don't have basic economic reforms we will have nothing more than a glorified welfare state."

King called for a minimum wage of from $1.75 to $2 for "all our workers."

"We must not just have fair employment," he continued, "we must have jobs for everyone, with a guaranteed income."

At an earlier press conference King said as a minister he opposed the war in Vietnam.

He quoted the late President Kennedy in his speech saying, "If mankind does not put an end to war, war will put an end to mankind."

Then the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize added, "It is no longer a choice of violence against nonviolence. It is either nonviolence or nonexistence.

"Total disarmament is the only answer. We must work to make peace a reality of this world where one nation will not rise against another."

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Mr. Hoffman
Miss Gandy

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Detroit, Michigan

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At a press conference, Dr. Martin Luther King said that as a minister he opposes the war in Vietnam.—News Photo.

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Powell and Dr. King Exchange Praises in Harlem

The New York Times (by John Orris)

Representative Adam Clayton Powell turning to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. during news conference between the services yesterday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. went to Harlem yesterday and was embraced by Representative Adam Clayton Powell. The 5,000 Negroes who jammed Mr. Powell's Abyssinian Baptist Church applauded as their pastor, smiling broadly, strode in during the 10 A.M. service, mounted the white marble platform and enveloped the civil rights leader in a warm bear hug. There had been reports during the summer that the powerful Harlem Democrat had advised Dr. King to "keep out of Harlem" during his Northern civil rights crusades. Dr. King has set up a community organizing project of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Chicago, and has led marches there, and in Philadelphia. In a meeting last July, Dr. King is said to have agreed with

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Mr. Powell that Harlem already had sufficient civil rights leadership.

The Representative denied yesterday that he had told Dr. King to stay away. "That's just the press," he told parishioners. "Who am I to tell anyone to stay out of Harlem?"

Dr. King preached at both services, which marked the 157 anniversary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. An overflow audience of 6,000 was at the noon service.

The civil rights leader was introduced by Mr. Powell as "the greatest living American, black or white."

Dr. King responded by describing Mr. Powell as a man "tall physically, tall in influence, tall in stature and tall in commitment."

"Before many of us were even born, Adam Clayton Powell was picketing, working and organizing in this community," he said.

Calls for Expansion

Mr. Powell said it was time for Dr. King's leadership conference "to go national, to expand into the vacuums of leadership."

He was asked at a news conference on the second floor of the church at 132 West 138th Street where such an expansion should occur.

"Newark," the representative replied quickly. "Newark is 50 per cent Negro and it has no leadership."

Dr. King said he had temporarily curtailed plans for an expansion into the North because he felt it more important to "grapple with the maladministration of justice in the South."

Both men agreed that more pressure should be put on Rhodesia for its declaration of independence from Britain. Mr. Powell said he was drafting a letter to the President calling for economic sanctions.

Asked About Beame

Mr. Powell was asked about the failure of Abraham Beame, the Democratic mayoral candidate whom he endorsed, to carry Harlem.

"Mr. Beame was not waging a very hard campaign," he replied. "He was a man who didn't have very much color."

Dr. King preached on "What to do when the lights go out." He likened what he called a blackout in the fields of morality, international and race relations, and personal life to last Tuesday's power failure in the northeast.

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Powell and King Urge U.S. Join Cutoff of Rhodesia

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP) Two Negro leaders called on the United States today to support the African members of the United Nations in their call for a complete cutoff of commerce and communications with Rhodesia.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) told a news conference they are also in favor of economic sanctions against the white minority government which declared independence from Great Britain last Thursday.

Powell said he intended to send a telegram to President Johnson urging the United States to impose economic sanctions. Dr. King said such sanctions may not be enough, but he did not elaborate.

Earlier, Dr. King delivered a sermon in Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist church, where Powell is pastor. And despite Powell's previous statements that Dr. King's civil rights crusade would not be welcome in Harlem, all was sweetness and light between the two leaders.

Powell, proclaiming a united front in the civil rights movement for both North and South, hailed Dr. King as "the greatest living American, black or white." And Dr. King said that Powell "was laboring in Harlem to make justice a reality for blacks before some of us were old enough to become involved."

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King, Powell Join Forces on Rhodesia Issue

Any talk of a rift between Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and Dr. Martin Luther King was buried today in a pool of mutual compliments.

Both Negro leaders are ordained Baptist clergymen, with Rep. Powell confining himself mostly to his Democratic stronghold in Harlem, and the Rev. Dr. King fighting for civil rights on the national level.

PREACHES IN HARLEM

But yesterady, Dr. King came to Harlem and preached at both services at Rep. Powell's Church, Abyssianian Baptist, 132 W. 138th st.

Between the services, they appeared together at a press conference. Both recommended economic sanctions against the white minority government in Rhodesia. They dispelled any reports of a feud between them.

Dr. King said he believed the civil rights and peace issues cannot be separated.

"What would it profit us to get hotels and motels integrated, to get schools integrated, if we end up with no world" the Rev. Dr. King asked.

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Dr. King to Preach At Powell's Church For 157-Year Fete

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell announced today that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., would preach twice at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem next Sunday, when the church observes its 157th anniversary.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat and pastor of the church, described the civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner as "my beloved friend" and continued:

"I have said many times that Reverend King is the greatest living American, black or white. He is, however, more than that. He is a humanitarian and citizen of the world who has made the entire globe his pastorate.

"Abyssinian is honored by the presence of America's laureate of peace . . . I am happy that an old and dear friend will bring special luster to this great occasion."

Praised in 1963

These sounded like sentiments Mr. Powell expressed about Dr. King in September, 1963, when he called him "The No. 1 man . . . in the United States" and "the sun around which the [black] revolution revolves."

However, after the Harlem riots in July, 1964, Mr. Powell was critical of Dr. King's visit to the Negro area, saying that he went to city officials and ignored Harlem leaders.

Last summer, when Dr. King was visiting a series of Northern cities where the civil rights leader felt there was a leadership vacuum, Mr. Powell advised him not to visit Harlem. "I told him we've got leadership in Harlem," Mr. Powell said, although aides later said this was not intended as a criticism of Dr. King.

For the last several months, the Congressman has had no public comment on Dr. King.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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By Henry J. Taylor

Negroes Who Oppose Dr. King

A United Press International dispatch and photograph datelined Lincolnton, Ga., Oct. 28, require nationwide insight, sympathy and understanding in simple justice to millions of silent Negroes. It's a more revealing little capsule than we may think.

These are the millions—known to every conscientious supporter of the civil rights movement—who want integration desperately, but are fed up with professional tactics of the likes of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Anyone who thinks that what I am writing here is an apology for coercion by whites must be out of his mind. But Negroes, likewise, have their own Negro problem. Selfishness and greed know no color.

Said Daniel Webster: "Good intentions will always be pleaded for every assumption of power. . . . It is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard the public against the dangers of good intentions. There are men in all ages, and supporting all causes, who mean to govern well, but they mean to govern. They promise to be good masters, but they mean to be masters."

That Dr. King, Adam Clayton Powell and many other professional Negro organizers have entered into this realm must be evident to any fair minded citizen.

A great moral responsibility rests on Negro organizers who pull the strings that move the men in front. Again and again you have the feeling that Dr. King meets those responsibilities with no more wisdom, or consideration for the larger interest of the nation, and actual justice in communities, than he did when he said (June 2, 1965) "The war in Viet Nam must be stopped" and one way is "to have peace rallies like we have freedom rallies." Will Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung let him parade in the two places he should parade for peace—Hanoi and Peking?

• • •

Dr. King's Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference sent the Rev. Charles Brown, Willie Bolden, Edward Bedford and 30 young Negroes, about half of them girls, into Lincolnton on a freedom march.

This community is a pulp mill town and

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Editor: [illegible]
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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acting on their own, about 50 Negro workmen there met their incomers on the road and blocked them. They were angry because racial unrest had kept their children out of school. Civil rights leaders have sponsored a boycott of the combined Negro high and elementary school. About 400 of 900 pupils are not attending classes. And the King-stimulated turmoil seemed endless.

FBI agents accompanying the marchers watched what reporters believed to be the first time that Negroes stopped a civil rights march.

They testify that the resistance was entirely self-generated.

* * *

The looks of the King marchers' leaders apparently didn't help the situation any. Incoming Bolden is described in a plaid sports jacket and narrow tie, sharply creased trousers, imitation alligator shoes, huge silver cuff links; his fingernails neatly manicured. You gather that he stood there like a cat that has swallowed a whole serving of pet shop canaries. The young marchers, in turn, loitered behind him calling the workmen "stupid."

When they couldn't get around the Negroes, the Rev. Mr. Brown made a speech. Then Bolden took over. He confronted workman Sylvester Glaze, who spoke for the others blocking the way.

"We'll be back tomorrow, and I have a feeling you men won't be here," he stated.

"We don't intend to hurt anyone," Glaze said, "We just don't want no more marching."

Dr. King's youngsters prodded hard. "Talk to them, leader. Hang on leader," they chanted..

Glaze stood his ground "How do you expect our children to get an education when you keep marching every day?" he asked.

He said there would be no violence in the community, but that he and the other Negroes wanted Dr. King's incomers to stop their marches, call off the school boycott and let the other Negroes send their children back to classes.

"These marches have got to stop," Glaze said, "We've had enough of it. Our children are too scared to go to school because of all this mess."

Mr. Brown accused the Negroes who blocked the way of being "scared of the white man."

"No, that's not true," they shouted.

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UPI-31
(KING)
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA--AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. HAS NOT YET APPLIED FOR A VISA TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA, AN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.
"WHEN THE APPLICATION IS RECEIVED IT WILL BE TREATED ON ITS MERITS," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.
SPEAKING IN ATLANTA, GA., LAST NIGHT KING SAID HE ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS TO OPEN THEIR ANNUAL 1966 CONGRESS AT DURBAN.
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Dr. King Accepts Bid For South Africa Talk

By United Press International

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has accepted an invitation to address the National Union of South African Students next July in Durban.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy recently accepted an invitation to speak to the same group in May. Neither has any assurance that the white Supremacist Government of South Africa will permit him to enter the country.

"I am fully aware of the difficulties involved in accepting such an engagement and in securing entry into South Africa," Dr. King said today. "But I feel that it is important to give whatever support I can to the forces for a free democratic Government operating within that country."

The student union has 19,500 members and is said to be the largest remaining multiracial organization, especially for students, in South Africa.

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UPI-161
(KING)

ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO OPEN THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS IN DURBAN NEXT YEAR.

"I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN ACCEPTING SUCH AN ENGAGEMENT AND IN SECURING ENTRY INTO SOUTH AFRICA, BUT I FEEL IT IS IMPORTANT TO GIVE WHAT EVER SUPPORT THAT I CAN TO THE FORCES FOR A FREE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT..."" KING SAID.

THE CONGRESS WILL BE HELD NEXT JULY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL IN DURBAN. KING'S ORGANIZATION SAID THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST REMAINING "NON-RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS" IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY SAID IT REPRESENTS ABOUT 20,000 STUDENTS.

"THE FUTURE OF THE FREE WORLD MAY WELL REST IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF AFRICA. IF A MULTIRACIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY CANNOT BE ACHIEVED THERE, THERE WILL BE CONTINUAL UNREST THROUGHOUT AFRICA AND PERHAPS THE WORLD," KING SAID.

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JAMES J. KILPATRICK

Hayneville and the Magna Carta

This is the year of Runnymede, and alas, it is the year of Hayneville, too. The Rev. Martin Luther King is calling upon Congress for laws that will make federal cases of state offenses. The Supreme Court is being pressed all over again to toss out convictions returned by biased juries. And all of a sudden, the local jury system itself, as an institution of American jurisprudence, has caught the innovators' eye.

As a good many scholars have pointed out, Magna Carta's famed Section 39 ought not to be taken as the fountainhead from which the jury system emerged. Juries were known in the days of the Carolingian kings; in a rudimentary form, a jury system came to England with the Norman Conquest; long before John put his seal to Magna Carta, the right of a free man to be put to "the lawful judgment of his peers" was beginning to have significant meaning.

Nevertheless, it is to Magna Carta that we look for the roots of our own Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments. The Great Charter of 1215 dealt with fair punishment, stable courts, the necessity for witnesses, speedy justice and administration of "the law of the land" by competent judges. Out of these medieval beginnings came the whole precious system we cherish as "due process of law," and no component part of that system, until quite recently, had been regarded as more important than the ringing phrases that begin the Sixth Amendment:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. . . ."

It is not a bad idea, in the angry aftermath of the Hayneville trials, to reflect upon the antiquity of the jury system. No one was really amazed when the 12 good men and true, all white, came back into their Alabama courtroom on Sept. 30 and found Tom Coleman not guilty of killing Jonathan Daniels. Neither was anyone astounded, three weeks later, when another jury, equally white, found Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. not guilty of killing Viola Liuzzo. As Holmes once remarked, juries are "extremely likely to be impregnated by the environing atmosphere." The environing atmosphere of Lowndes County, in the autumn of 1965, had precisely the result Holmes had in mind.

Now the cry is being raised that the two trials were fiascoes, travesties, miscarriages of justice, and the word is out that civil rights groups will unite in demanding new federal legislation to make such acquittals more difficult. In Dr. King's description, it would become a federal crime "to brutalize, murder, or otherwise intimidate persons in pursuit of their constitutional rights and civil rights workers aiding them in this pursuit." With the unwitting help of a few more Hayneville juries, the Congress might even be persuaded to adopt such a law.

At the risk of seeming to condone the Alabama verdicts, a voice should be raised in behalf of the long view. The federal system that has left predominantly to the states and the localities the definition and punishment of crime has served this nation well. Over the years, it is true, a number of "federal crimes" have been created, but in each case the Congress has gone to some pains to base its enactments upon a constitutional foundation. Robbery of the mails, transportation of stolen automobiles, kidnappings across state lines, the illicit distilling of whisky — all of these federal offenses arise rationally from some federal power.

The frustrated civil rights leaders, understandably chagrined at the freeing of Coleman and Wilkins, offer no such justification for the federal intervention they are seeking. The slaying of young Daniels, the cowardly assassination of Mrs. Liuzzo, were in every sense local crimes. A federal interest in "persons in pursuit of their constitutional rights" is a tenuous interest at best, and it could not be invoked without a major upheaval in the federal structure.

Perhaps the trials of Coleman and Wilkins might have ended differently in a federal court, before a jury chosen from wider horizons than those of Lowndes County. This is idle speculation. The defendants have been tried and acquitted, and cannot be tried for these crimes again. The important thing, now, is to preserve faith in the system itself—local crimes, local juries.

Surely there will be times, as Justice Hugo Black remarked in the Quarles case ten years ago, when prejudiced jurors will betray the cause of justice. But it is equally true that many times in our history, juries of plain men, strong men, have resisted hysterical pressures to convict the innocent or to acquit the guilty. The system is not perfect; but in the 750 years since Runnymede, it is merely the best that man has devised.

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UPI-13
(RACIAL)

EASTCHESTER, N.Y.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. LAST NIGHT EXPRESSED HIS BELIEF IN AMERICA'S DETERMINATION TO "ATONE" FOR THE COUNTRY'S RACIAL DILEMMA AND "PAY A DEBT TO JUSTICE."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER TOLD AN AUDIENCE HERE THAT WHAT IS NECESSARY TO SOLVE THE RACIAL PROBLEM IN AMERICA "IS THE RECOGNITION OF SOCIETY THAT IT HAS BEEN GUILTY AND IS PREPARED TO ATONE.

"AMERICA OWES A DEBT OF JUSTICE," KING SAID, "IF IT LOSES THE WILL TO FINISH OR SLACKEN IN ITS DETERMINATION, HISTORY WILL RECALL ITS CRIME AND THE COUNTRY THAT WOULD BE GREAT WILL LACK THE MOST INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT OF GREATNESS...JUSTICE."

HE WAS PRESENTED A CITATION BY ABBOTT HOUSE, A VOLUNTARY NON-PROFIT SOCIAL AGENCY FOR THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Plans Lecture at UWM

The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., civil rights leader and Nobel peace prize winner, will lecture at the University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee at 8:15 p.m. Nov. 28. The lecture, in the UWM union ballroom, will be sponsored by the UWM Forum committee. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, also will speak at the UW in Madison the same day. The lecture will be at 3:30 p.m. at the UW stock pavilion.

King

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PART 2, PAGE 1
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Date: 10/28/65
Edition: LATEST
Author:
Editor: LINDSAY HOBIN
Title:
MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
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Classification:
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More Trouble?

Martin Luther King keeps an ear close to the ground to catch reverberations from anywhere in the land.

Even in Europe, he managed to hear them and came hastening home to proclaim that he's planning a new series of demonstrations in Alabama, centering on Hayneville.

Things have not been going too well for King.

His proposal for settling the war in Viet Nam boomeranged against him. He has been getting nowhere with demonstrations in Georgia. So now he's going to try it again in Alabama.

People who have had close dealings with him know that he is an opportunist. Rule or try to ruin seems to have been his motto and we have no reason to think that he has changed.

We doubt that he will get far with demonstrations—particularly at this time of year, though it must be admitted that recent developments have given him an open invitation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

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THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Date: 10-28-65

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES E. MILLS

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

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Classification:

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Dr. King Pledges to Stage Protests Against Acquittal of Collie L. Wilkins

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP) The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced today that he is cutting short a European trip to return home to organize marches protesting the acquittal of Ku Klux Klansman Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. in the death of a white civil rights worker, Viola Liuzzo.

Dr. King called the jury verdict "one of the most dastardly crimes against justice that the South has performed to date." He will fly to the United States Monday.

In a statement, Dr. King said the acquittal of Wilkins "threatens all of the progress that we have made up to this point in the South. For if murder can go unpunished who will dare to use public accommodation or attempt to register to vote when death may well be the price of these rights.

"It is also a serious challenge to the nonviolent movement. We have been patient. We have waited for the morning of justice to emerge. Now we have no alternative but to organize a massive direct action movement to make murder of persons in the pursuit of their constitutional rights a Federal crime, tried in the Federal judicial seat.

"We will organize marches on courthouses, including Lowndes County, and possibly institute economic sanctions against communities which perpetuate such mockery of justice."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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UPI A62N

1ST NIGHT LEAD KING (A42)

PARIS, OCT. 24 (UPI)--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING CAME OUT TODAY IN FAVOR OF A LAW MAKING IT A FEDERAL OFFENSE TO SLAY A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER.

"THERE IS NOW A NEED FOR ANEW LAW TO MAKE THE MURDER OF A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER A FEDERAL OFFENSE SO THAT IT COMES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS AUTOMATICALLY." HE SAID HE FAVORED SUCH A LAW "RATHER THAN LEAVE IT TO THE MERCY OF LOCAL COURTS SUCH AS IN HAYNEVILLE."

KING WAS REFERING TO THE ACQUITTAL FRIDAY IN HAYNEVILLE, ALA., OF COLLIE LEROY WILKINS, WHO HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH SHOOTING TO DEATH MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO. THE DETROIT, MICH., WOMAN WAS KILLED MARCH 25 AS SHE DROVE WITH A NEGRO DOWN A LONELY ROAD ON THE WAY BACK FRO A CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH FROM SELMA, TO MONTGOMERY, ALA. KING SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW TO ORGANIZE A PROTEST.

"I WAS SHOCKED TO HEAR OF THE ACQUITTAL AND I SHALL CUT SHORT MY PARIS TRIP FOUR DAYS TO HELP MY FELLOW CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ORGANIZE A PROTEST AGAINST THE HAYNEVILLE COURT DECISION," HE SAID.

KING ALSO SAID THERE WAS A "REAL POSSIBILITY" HE WILL ORGANIZE "LARGE MARCHES FROM THE BLACK BELT OF ALABAMA CONVERGING ON THE COURTHOUSE IN LOWNDES COUNTY."

KING DESCRIBED THE ACQUITTAL IN HAYNEVILLE AS A "TRAGIC ACT, A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE."

HE SPOKE TO A PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER ADDRESSING AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE OF 5,000 IN THE LEFT-BANK MUTUALITE HALL ON THE SUBJECT OF "THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN A WORLD OF REVOLUTION."

HE DREW A STANDING OVATION FROM THE CHAMBER FOR HIS HOUR-LONG REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE. BUT THE LOUDEST APPLAUSE CAME WHEN HE CONDEMNED THE THREAT OF RHODESIA TO DECLARE UNILATERAL INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN.

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RHODESIA, HE SAID, SEEKS "TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK OF HISTORY AND HAVE THE AUDACITY TO SUPPOSE THAT 250,000 WHITE PERSONS CAN GOVERN AND MAKE DECISIONS FOR FOUR MILLION BLACK MEN."

KING SAID HE WOULD MEET HIS STAFF AND AIDES IMMEDIATELY INN ATLANTA TO PLAN SOME ACTION. "WE FEEL THERE IS A NEED TO DEVELOP A MOVEMENT TO BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON THE FEDERAL ASPECT..." HE SAID.

IN HIS ADDRESS, KING SAID OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE IN THE SOUTH:

"WE HAVE SEEN A RESURGENCE OF VIOLENCE AND TO DATE NOT A SINGLE PERSON HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE FOR VIOLENCE AND MURDER AGAINST PERSONS ENGAGED IN NON-VIOLENTLY SEEKING THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

"SOUTHERN STATES CONTINUE TO MAKE A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THEIR HOLD ON POLITICAL POWER AND THE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES WHICH GO WITH IT."

THE INCIDENTS EARLIER THIS YEAR IN CHICAGO'S WEST SIDE, HARLEM AND WATTS IN LOS ANGELES "SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED RACE RIOTS," HE SAID. "THESE WERE MORE CLASS RIOTS THAN RACE RIOTS, AND THEY SERIOUSLY THREATEN THE VERY SURVIVAL OF OUR NATION."

(INCLUDES PREVIOUS)

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(CHICAGO DRIVE)

ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER [illegible]
RIGHTS THRUST WILL BE [illegible]
THE TENTATIVE STARTING DATE FOR [illegible]
KING SAID THE "RESEARCH [illegible]
THERE HAVE BEEN CIVIL RIGHTS [illegible]
WOULD BE THE "FOCAL POINTS [illegible]
KING CUT SHORT A PROPOSED [illegible]
MEETINGS WITH THE STAFF OF THE SOUTHERN [illegible]
ENCE ON THE PROPOSED MASSIVE DRIVE.

"I CAME HOME FROM EUROPE [illegible] I HAD [illegible]
WAS SO OUTRAGED AT THE ACQUITTAL OF [illegible]
ALA.," [illegible]
KING SAID.

"COMING SO CLOSE AFTER THE TERRIBLE [illegible]
ANOTHER WHITE MAN FOR THE SLAYING OF JONATHAN [illegible]
MADE IT APPEAR URGENT THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS [illegible]
OF ITS INFLUENCE IN INSIGHTING [illegible]
HE SAID.

KING SAID A DRIVE TO PRESSURE THE FEDERAL [illegible]
THE SLAYING OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER [illegible]
ACTION DEMONSTRATIONS.

HE SAID HAYNEVILLE, WHERE [illegible] WAS [illegible]
SLAYING OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO [illegible]
THE DANIELS KILLING SEVERAL WEEKS EARLIER, [illegible]
THE NEW DEMONSTRATIONS.

"I THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO DEMONSTRATE [illegible]
IGH LEVEL AND HAYNEVILLE OCCURRED [illegible]

KING EMPHASIZED HOWEVER THAT [illegible]
LOWNDES COUNTY, OF WHICH HAYNEVILLE IS THE [illegible]

KING DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE RACIAL [illegible]
GEORGIA WHERE WHITE PRESSURE [illegible]
INTEGRATION DRIVE. BUT HE [illegible]
LINCOLNTON WILL BE DISCUSSED IN THE SCLC [illegible]

KING DENIED THAT INTERNAL FRICTION [illegible]
EMERGENCY MEETINGS THIS WEEK. HE SAID [illegible]
MEMBERS AND THAT HE KNOWS OF NO OUTBACKS.

KING SAID SOUTHERN COURTS [illegible]
LOST THE RIGHT" TO DEAL WITH CIVIL RIGHTS [illegible]
INSIST THAT SUCH CASES BE TAKEN TO FEDERAL COURTS.

"NO STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO [illegible]
ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA, IN FACT, [illegible]
CONDUCT THESE TRIALS."

KING SAID HE WAS CONCERNED THAT LEGISLATION [illegible]
CIVIL RIGHTS CASES OVER TO FEDERAL COURTS [illegible]
TINUED BREAKDOWN IN LAW AND ORDER THERE [illegible]
ABOUT NON VIOLENCE WILL FALL [illegible]

KING SAID HE FOUND THE [illegible] OF THE
RIGHTS SLAYING ACQUITTALS IN ALABAMA.

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UPI A93N
NIGHT LEAD KING
BY HENRY LOGEMAN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK, OCT. 25 (UPI)--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RUSHED BACK FROM PARIS TONIGHT TO MAP PLANS FOR PASSAGE OF A LAW MAKING THE SLAYING OF A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER A FEDERAL CRIME.

HE SAID HE INTENDS TO ORGANIZE DEMONSTRATIONS TO PROTEST THE ACQUITTAL IN HAYNEVILLE, ALA., OF COLLIE LEROY WILKINS, JR., IN THE SLAYING OF MRS. VIOLA GREGG LIUZZO.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) REMAINED OVER NIGHT IN NEW YORK. HE RETURNS TO ATLANTA TOMORROW (10.59 A.M. LOCAL TIME ABOARD DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT 819).

KING SAID HE HAD CUT SHORT A TOUR OF EUROPE BECAUSE HE WAS "OUTRAGED" OVER THE ACQUITTAL OF WILKINS AND THOMAS COLEMAN WHO WAS FREED ON A CHARGE OF SHOOTING EPISCOPAL SEMINARIAN JONATHAN DANIELS IN HAYNEVILLE.

KING SAID FEDERAL LAWS SHOULD COVER "THREATENED ASSAULTS, HARASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS" WE WELL AS MURDER.

"THIS LAW IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY," HE ADDED, "BECAUSE PEOPLE FEAR THAT THEY WILL BE MURDERED WHEN THEY TRY TO VOTE OR USE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AND THE MURDERER WILL THEN GO UNPUNISHED."

HE NAMED LOWNDES COUNTY, OF WHICH HAYNEVILLE IS THE COUNTY SEAT, AS A "SYMBOL OF GRAVE INJUSTICE."

(EARLIER TODAY, IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FILED SUIT ASKING A FEDERAL COURT TO STOP EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM JURY DUTY IN LOWNDES COUNTY.

("FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS," THE SUIT SAID, "IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE, CUSTOM OR USAGE IN LOWNDES COUNTY TO EXCLUDE NEGROES BY REASON OF THEIR RACE OR COLOR FROM SERVING ON GRAND JURIES AND PETIT JURIES.")

HE SAID THE DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE AIMED AT HAYNEVILLE AND IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE BLACK BELT WHERE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS HAVE ENCOUNTERED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. HE DID NOT NAME ANY OTHER SITES FOR THE PROTEST, AND SAID HE COULD GIVE NO FURTHER DETAILS UNTIL HE MEETS WITH THE SCLC STAFF IN ATLANTA.

KING SAID AFTER HIS ORGANIZATION DRAWS UP RECOMMENDATIONS HE WILL TAKE THE MATTER UP WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

BUT HE SAID THE TARGET OF THE PROTEST WOULD BE "COURTHOUSES" BECAUSE THEY ARE "SYMBOLS OF JUSTICE."

DR. KING STATED THAT DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN 26 MURDERS IN THE SOUTH "RELATED TO CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION."

"AND THERE HAS BEEN ONLY ONE CONVICTION, AND HE DIDN'T GET MORE THAN THREE MONTHS," KING SAID BITTERLY.

"UP TO NOW," HE SAID, "IN MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND SOME PARTS OF GEORGIA IT HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO GET A CONVICTION OF A WHITE MAN IN THE MURDER OF A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER."

SUCH ACQUITTALS OF WHITE DEFENDANTS, HE ADDED, "CAN ONLY AID AND ABET THE LUNATIC FRINGE AND INTIMIDATE PEOPLE IN THE PROCESS."

KING SAID HE PLANS TO RETURN TO HAYNEVILLE PERSONALLY TO LEAD AT LEAST ONE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS. "BUT I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE DATE WILL BE."

ASKED IF HE WOULD PRESS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS IN ORGANIZING THE PROTEST, KING SAID:

"THE QUESTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS SO IMPORTANT THAT WE WILL NEED THE SUPPORT OF THE WHOLE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT."

HE SAID HE HOPED THE FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS COULD GET UNDER-WAY "WITHIN TWO WEEKS."

KING SAID THE REFUSAL OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE TO PERMIT GOV. GEORGE WALLACE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF IS "A VERY HOPEFUL SIGN."

"IT DEMONSTRATES A GRADUAL CHANGE THAT IS TAKING PLACE THERE AND IT DEMONSTRATES THAT GOV. WALLACE DOES NOT HAVE THE POLITICAL HOLD ON THE STATE WHICH HE THOUGHT HE HAD," KING SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KU KLUX KLAN HAS "A PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE" BECAUSE IT "POINTS UP TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE ACTS AND EVIL DESIGNS OF THESE PEOPLE."

HE SAID HE WAS NOT DISAPPOINTED IN THE NEGRO RESPONSE IN THE SOUTH TO THE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE. "BUT I AM DISAPPOINTED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT PUTTING ENOUGH REGISTRARS IN THE HARD CORE AREAS. YOU STILL HAVE TO STAND IN THE SAME OLD LONG LINES."

HG/MT1005PED 10/25/65

0-20 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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UPI-144
(RACIAL)
ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CUT SHORT A EUROPEAN TRIP AND RETURNED HOME TONIGHT BECAUSE OF WHAT HIS ORGANIZATION TERMED "ALARMING" NE RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.
KING WAS TO SPEND THE NIGHT IN NEW YORK AND FLY TO ATLANTA FOR CONFERENCES ABOUT A COLLAPSING INTEGRATION DRIVE IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA AND THE ACQUITTAL OF A KU KLUX KLANSMAN IN AN ALABAMA RACIAL KILLING.
AN EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING OF KING'S SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) WAS SCHEDULED FOR NOON TOMORROW. KING WILL PRESIDE.
KING WAS PORTRAYED AS BEING "DEEPLY DISTURBED" BY THE ACQUITTAL LAST WEEK OF COLLIE LEROY WILKINS FOR THE NIGHTRIDER SLAYING OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO ON THE NIGHT THE KING-LED SELMA-TO-MONTGOMERY RACIAL MARCH ENDED LAST SPRING.
HOSEA WILLIAMS, HEAD OF THE SCLC VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT AND THE MAN IN CHARGE OF RECENT NORTHEAST GEORGIA CAMPAIGNS, SAID THE RECENT BREAKDOWN OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN LINCOLNTON, GA., ALSO WILL BE CONSIDERED AT TOMORROW'S SESSION.
ALL WAS QUIET IN THE NORTHEAST GEORGIA RURAL AREA TODAY.
THE REV. CHARLIE BROWN SAID LOCAL NEGROES WERE "SCARED STIFF" BY THREATS AND BEATINGS. THE FIRST (NEGRO) BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION VOTED NOT TO PERMIT FURTHER MASS MEETINGS THERE AND PADLOCKED THE DOOR.
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Murder Still Unpunished

The white citizenry of Lowndes County in Alabama is carrying forward its brazen demonstration that murder is no crime there if the victim is a civil rights worker. In a county in which more than 80 per cent of the population is Negro, an all-white jury was impaneled to try a Ku Klux Klansman on charges of killing Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo of Detroit, an organizer of the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery last March. Included in the jury were six self-acknowledged white supremacists. The evidence appeared so compelling to the State Attorney General that he told the jurors: "If you do not convict this man, you might as well lock up the courthouse, open up the jail and throw away the keys." The verdict was "not guilty."

Less than a month ago another Lowndes County jury acquitted the killer of Jonathan Daniels, an Episcopal seminary student, who had been active in a Negro voter registration drive. The jurors blandly accepted the defense plea that the shooting was necessary to protect "white womenfolk." The repeated perversions of justice in Lowndes County and in other Southern districts make apparent the need for a Federal law under which it would be a Federal crime to assault or threaten assault on any person with racial purpose or effect. Such a law would permit the collection and presentation of evidence by Federal agents, the prosecution of cases by a United States Attorney in a Federal district court and the drawing of jurors from a wider geographic area than the immediate town in which prejudice runs high.

The concept of a fair trial encompasses protection for the principles of justice as well as for the accused.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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FROM Wash. Post
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51 NOV 1 1965

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Termed Troublemaker By Churchman

By CHARLES ELLIS

An Arizona churchman here today rapped the Rev. Martin Luther King as a troublemaker and attacked the National Council of Churches as having become a third political party.

Dr. Charles S. Poling, founder and pastor of the Church of All Christian Faiths in Phoenix, spoke to the national convention of the Women for Constitutoinal Government being held at the Monteleone Hotel.

Dr. Poling left the Presbyterian Church of the U.S. after 50 years as a minister because, he said, "we were taken over by his (Satan's) apostate, socialistic, political National Council of Churches."

THE DISSENTING churchman, a chaplain in two World Wars, called civil rights leader King "a man of violence."

He said in an interview that he witnessed the rights march at Selma, Ala., "not as a participant but to see for myself, what was going on."

"What I saw," he said, "was a pretty ugly picture."

"Whenevver King comes in, all hell breaks loose," Dr. Poling said.

HE CLAIMED THAT there were some "clerics" in the Selma march who had rented their clothing.

"This was not always true," he said, "there were some men whom I know and respect who marched."

"What I'm against," Dr. Poling added, "is black hoodlums and white goons, as well, taking part in such demonstrations."

He said that, although his beliefs are conservative, he respects all religious beliefs and said the Christian church should be kept out of politics.

"IF I CHANGED the beliefs of a good churchman," he said, "I'd lose respect for him."

Dr. Poling said it is for this reason that he left the Presbyterian Church and attacks the National Council of Churches.

"I don't want a world church or a world government," he said. He called the National Council a "coup" by rhuch leadees without the consent of the "rank and file."

Of the leaders, he said: "Recently I became alive to the fact that we had placed socialistic theological liberals at the head of our theological seminaries and these were sending forth a crop more atheistic than theistic."

THE WCG CONVENTION is slated to run through noon tomorrow.

Other speakers on the program were Mrs. Mary M. Davison, director of the Council for Statehood in North Miami, Fla.; Jack N. Rogers, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, and Mrs. Rosalind K. Frame, executive director of Doorstep Savannah, Inc., Savannah, Ga.

Topics included "World Government," "National Insecurity" and "Shall We Support the U.N.?"

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PAGE # 3

SEPTS ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10/22/65
Edition: REG LAST
Author:
Editor:
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Character: IR-C
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Dr. Davis Calls King Arrogant

RALEIGH, N.C., Oct. 19 (AP) President Johnson's pastor accused Dr. Martin Luther King yesterday of "stupendous colossal arrogance" in saying he would "install some ethics in the United Nations."

Dr. George Davis, pastor of the National City Christian Church in Washington, referred to statements Dr. King made while at the United Nations for a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Speaking at a regional assembly of the international convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ), Dr. Davis also said the press erred in labeling the meeting of President Johnson and the Pope as a meeting between "the heads of a secular state and a religious state." He said both states are based on a Christian foundation.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald R-10
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
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Rocky Lauds King

ATLANTA, Oct. 18 (UPI) -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller yesterday likened Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the "power and strength of a Moses coming down from the mountain to lead his people from the wilderness."

Gov. Rockefeller, speaking from Dr. King's pulpit in the Ebenezer Baptist Church, told a congregation of 1500 when people are the "target of discrimination they need the hand of a good samaritan."

"Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is the embodiment of the good Samaritan," said Gov. Rockefeller who added that the integration leader led a "life of love, of selfless dedication to helping his neighbor."

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Rev. King getting LBJ 'treatment'

By CARL BLOICE

SAN FRANCISCO — The storm of controversy kicked up by Dr. Martin Luther King's comments on the war in Vietnam is still raging.

The controversy surrounding King's utterances closely parallel the conflict raging in California over the statements on Vietnam of Simon Casady, president of the California Democratic Council. In both cases, the evidence seems to trace the rage straight to the door of the White House.

On Oct. 2 Dan Day, wrote in his "Capital Spotlight" column in the Baltimore Afro-American, "Sources close to the White House say President Johnson blew a fuse when he learned of Dr. Martin Luther King's recent expedition into the field of foreign policy."

Sources close to the Governor's mansion in Sacramento at the time the Casady controversy have said Gov. Edmund G. Brown's call for Casady's resignation was initiated by the Administration.

Administration anger over King's action followed his conference with United Nation's Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg. Emerging from the discussions, Rev. King said he told Goldberg the United States should halt its bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North) and reconsider its opposition to seating the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Day wrote that Johnson was particularly upset because he felt King "projected his civil rights image" into the issue of the war.

Other Negro leaders and Negro newspapers have been quick to defend the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Most of them pointed to the fact that King was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

For two weeks running the Baltimore Afro-American has defended King, declaring last week, "The right of our leaders to speak out on what they consider important issues must be defended."

The Afro said the notion that Negro leaders should stick exclusively to civil rights matters "bears to striking a resemblance to the attitude with which white America has regarded the colored man for these long decades — that we should be seen but not heard."

The same idea was expressed in more forceful language by a letter written to the Afro commenting on the previous week's editorial.

Two letters were printed.

One, from a "Dr. Reverend" of Philadelphia read, "The white are angered because Martin Luther King speaks on international problems.

"They think that is a job for 'white men' only. In other words stay in your place n.....r."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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Rev. King Criticizes Labor on Civil Rights; Raps Government

By T. R. BASSETT

REV. DR. MARTIN Luther King, Jr., last week termed labor's support of the civil rights movements "timid," and called upon "labor as the historic ally of the underprivileged and oppressed to join with us." He also criticized the federal government for releasing $30,000,000 that it had withheld from Chicago schools during an investigation of discrimination.

Pointing out that 30 years ago labor pioneered in the mass production industries in introducing new equal employment opportunities, Dr. King observed:

"It was bold when general support for equality was timid. Today when sentiment for equal rights is powerful, labor is timid. Much of labor has the posture of a moderate, and some of it is reactionary.

"In this behavior, labor is today not true to its own fine traditions."

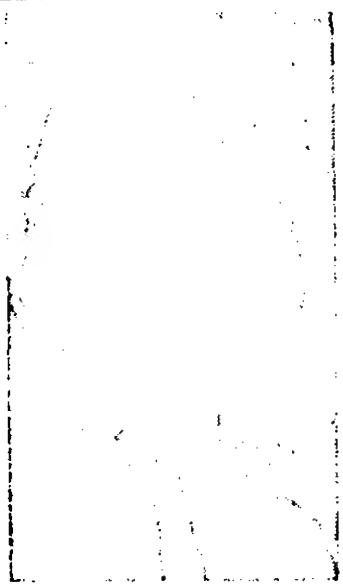
Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, made his remarks in an address before the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor last Thursday in Springfield, Ill.

He noted that there are a number of unions that practice discrimination and exclude Negro workers from membership and work.

"Labor must adopt a battle plan to eliminate these shameful conditions," Dr. King said.

"I come to you this morning with an appeal to join us in this crusade."

He pointed out that 30 years ago the labor movement was "the principal force that transformed misery and despair into hope and progress."



REV. KING

He also urged the labor leaders to join in a struggle for a "guaranteed annual wage, an adequate minimum wage for all who work without exclusions, and guaranteed employment for all willing to work.

"Why," he said, "should the most affluent and most powerful nation on earth have unemployment today when most industrial nations of Europe have none at all."

The civil rights and labor movements have been the two most dynamic forces that have shaped the nation during the past 30 years and "our combined strength is enormous." We have not used a fraction for our own good or for the needs of society as a whole," he said.

Dr. King's criticism of the federal government for releasing funds to the Chicago schools came at a press conference following his speech to the labor leaders.

He said that the federal government had by a "forthright" action exerted pressure on the Chicago school board and by freezing the 30 million dollars, but then turned around and released the funds and thereby lessened its power and influence in the areas of school segregation.

Dr. King held a three-day conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., with some 200 Chicago civil rights leaders to discuss plans for demonstrations in Chicago.

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New York Daily News ___
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